

Office of Attorney General



OPEN RECORDS MANUAL

Introduction

The North Dakota Attorney General's office has prepared this manual as a review of existing case law, state statutes, Attorney General opinions, and administrative rules regarding open records and meetings. It includes annotated lists of these authorities, which are intended to be as complete as possible but should not be considered exhaustive. The analysis in this manual summarizes current law and is not an Attorney General opinion.

The issue of how long a public entity should retain particular records is separate from whether a particular record is open, exempt, or confidential under the open records law. However, to provide some assistance in developing a records retention schedule, a list is included in the appendix to this manual indicating the statutes that require certain records be retained for a particular period of time.

Prepared by

The State and Local Government Division
Office of Attorney General

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General Open Records Law Requirements

1. What Does the Open Records Law Require?

Similar open records provisions are found in both the North Dakota Constitution and the North Dakota Century Code:

Unless otherwise provided by law, all records of public or governmental bodies, boards, bureaus, commissions, or agencies of the state or any political subdivision of the state, or organizations or agencies supported in whole or in part by public funds, or expending public funds, shall be public records, open and accessible for inspection during reasonable office hours.

N.D. Const. art. XI, § 6.¹

1. Except as otherwise specifically provided by law, all records of a public entity are public records, open and accessible for inspection during reasonable office hours. . . .
2. Upon request for a copy of specific public records, any entity subject to subsection 1 shall furnish the requester one copy of the public records requested. A request need not be made in person or in writing, and the copy must be mailed upon request. The entity may charge a reasonable fee for making or mailing the copy, or both. . . . An entity may impose a fee not exceeding twenty-five dollars per hour per request, excluding the initial hour, for locating records, including electronic records, if locating the records requires more than one hour. . . .

N.D.C.C. § 44-04-18.²

The North Dakota Supreme Court summarized the purpose of the open records law shortly after its enactment.

What the Legislature was attempting to accomplish was to provide the public with the right and the means of informing itself of the conduct of the business in which the public has an interest, in order that the citizen and taxpayer might examine public records to determine whether public money

¹ This section was approved by the citizens of North Dakota in 1978. See 1979 N.D. Sess. Laws ch. 694.

² This section was adopted in 1957 and amended in 1977, 1993, 1997, 1999, 2001, and 2005. See 1957 N.D. Sess. Laws ch. 305; 1977 N.D. Sess. Laws ch. 416; 1993 N.D. Sess. Laws ch. 441, § 1; 1997 N.D. Sess. Laws ch. 381, § 3; 1999 N.D. Sess. Laws ch. 104, § 2; 2001 N.D. Sess. Laws ch. 393; 2005 N.D. Sess. Laws ch. 377. The 1997 amendments explain terminology and add provisions regarding access to electronic records, how certain requests should be made, how the section is violated, and when disclosure properly can be delayed. The 1999 amendment authorize a fee for locating records if locating the records takes longer than one hour. The 2001 amendments clarify the application of the open records law to pending litigation and to copyrighted material. The 2005 amendments authorize a fee for redacting confidential information if doing so takes longer than one hour and establish a per copy fee public entities may charge for copies.

is being properly spent, or for the purpose of bringing to the attention of the public irregularities in the handling of public matters.³

To serve this important public purpose, these open records provisions should be construed liberally in favor of the public's access to information.⁴

2. Who Is Subject to the Open Records Law?

North Dakota's open records law applies to records of a "public entity," which is defined to include three categories of entities:

- a. Public or governmental bodies, boards, bureaus, commissions or agencies of the state, including any entity created or recognized by the Constitution of North Dakota, state statute, or executive order of the governor or any task force or working group created by the individual in charge of a state agency or institution,⁵ to exercise public authority or perform a governmental function;
- b. Public or governmental bodies, boards, bureaus, commissions or agencies of any political subdivision⁶ of the state and any entity created or recognized by the Constitution of North Dakota, state statute, executive order of the governor, resolution, ordinance, rule, bylaw, or executive order of the chief executive authority of a political subdivision of the state to exercise public authority or perform a governmental function; and
- c. Organizations or agencies supported in whole or in part by public funds, or expending public funds.⁷

N.D.C.C. § 44-04-17.1(13). An entity is subject to the open records law if it falls into any one of these three categories.

³ Grand Forks Herald, Inc. v. Lyons, 101 N.W.2d 543, 546 (N.D. 1960).

⁴ See N.D.C.C. § 1-02-01 (statute construed liberally to further its purpose); N.D.A.G. 2000-O-12 (Oct. 17 to Beulah Public School District); Hovet v. Hebron Public School Dist., 419 N.W.2d 189, 191 (N.D. 1988).

⁵ "'Task force or working group' means a group of individuals who have been formally appointed and delegated to meet as a group to assist, advise, or act on behalf of the individual in charge of a state agency or institution when a majority of the members of the group are not employees of the agency or institution." N.D.C.C. § 44-04-17.1(17).

⁶ "'Political subdivision' includes any county or city, regardless of the adoption of any home rule charter, and any airport authority, township, school district, park district, rural fire protection district, water resource district, solid waste management authority, rural ambulance service district, irrigation district, hospital district, soil conservation district, recreation service district, railroad authority, or district health unit." N.D.C.C. § 44-04-17.1(11).

⁷ "Public funds" means "cash and other assets with more than minimal value received from the state or any political subdivision of the state." N.D.C.C. § 44-04-17.1(14). See also N.D.A.G. 98-O-24 (Nov. 23 to Garryle Stewart and Vern Bennett); N.D.A.G. 98-O-23 (Nov. 9 to Howard Swanson).

a. Nongovernmental Organizations

The fact that an organization is a corporation or other business entity rather than a governmental entity does not necessarily mean that the organization is excluded from the definition of "public entity" for purposes of the open records law. Based on the definitions of certain terms used in the open records law, there are three circumstances in which the records of a nongovernmental organization may be open to the public.⁸

First, the organization may be created or recognized by state law or by an action of a political subdivision to exercise public authority or perform a governmental function.⁹ As used in N.D.C.C. § 44-04-17.1(13)(b), the terms "resolution, ordinance, rule, [or] bylaw" refer to enactments by the official or group responsible for making binding legislative or policy decisions on behalf of the political subdivision.¹⁰ An executive order of the Governor or chief executive authority of a political subdivision also may create or recognize an organization as a "public entity."

Second, an organization may be a "public entity" if the organization is supported by public funds or is expending public funds.¹¹ A nongovernmental organization is expending public funds if it receives and uses a direct appropriation from a governmental entity¹² or if it manages a pool of public funds on behalf of one or more public entities.¹³ An organization is "supported in whole or in part by public funds" if the organization receives public funds that exceed the fair market value of any goods or services given in exchange for the funds.¹⁴ The manner of payment is not important and can include grants, membership dues, or fees. However, an organization receiving public funds under a contract with a public entity is not supported by those funds as long as the funds were paid in exchange for goods or services that are reasonably identified in the agreement and have an equivalent fair market value, which may include a commercially reasonable amount of profit for the contractor.¹⁵ A payment under a vague and indistinct contract for unspecified goods or services is considered "support."¹⁶ The

⁸ N.D.A.G. 2003-O-10 (Sept. 4 to Tri-County Intervention, Inc.); N.D.A.G. 99-O-03 (Apr. 7 to Murray Sagsveen); N.D.A.G. 99-O-02 (Apr. 5 to Steve Spilde); N.D.A.G. 98-O-23 (Nov. 9 to Howard Swanson); N.D.A.G. 98-O-21 (Sept. 22 to Wes Tossett and Gary Puppe).

⁹ N.D.C.C. § 44-04-17.1(13)(a), (b).

¹⁰ N.D.A.G. 97-O-02 (Dec. 22 to Melvin Fischer and Lowell Jensen). One example would be a resolution of a governing body of a political subdivision authorizing a joint enterprise between the political subdivision and the corporation. N.D.A.G. 98-O-23 (Nov. 9 to Howard Swanson).

¹¹ N.D.C.C. § 44-04-17.1(10).

¹² N.D.A.G. 2003-O-08 (July 22 to the Dakota Center for Independent Living); N.D.A.G. 96-F-18 (Sept. 13 to Gerald Sveen).

¹³ N.D.A.G. 99-O-5 (Apr. 5 to Steve Spilde).

¹⁴ N.D.C.C. § 44-04-17.1(10).

¹⁵ N.D.A.G. 2003-O-01 (Jan. 30 to Minot Public School Board) (guaranteed energy savings contracts pursuant to N.D.C.C. § 48-05-09 through 48-05-13 are presumed to be entered into for fair market value); N.D.A.G. 99-O-15 (Apr. 7 to Murray Sagsveen); N.D.A.G. 98-F-19 (June 10 to Carol Olson).

¹⁶ N.D.A.G. 2001-O-11 (Sept. 13 to Greg Selbo); N.D.A.G. 2001-O-10 (Sept. 7 to Robert Lamont and Nevin Van de Streek).

key question is whether public funds are being used to support an organization, or merely to purchase goods or services.¹⁷

If an organization receives public funds under an authorized economic development program, the exchange is conclusively presumed to be for fair market value rather than "support" and the organization is therefore not a public entity as a result of receiving the funds.¹⁸ However, this presumption is limited to grants to new employers or businesses for their general operations.¹⁹

Third, even if an organization is paid fair market value for the services it provides, the organization may be considered an agent or agency of a public entity if the organization performs a governmental function or possesses records regarding public business on behalf of a public entity.²⁰ Examples of "agencies of government" include personnel firms, an advertising company hired to perform an educational campaign on behalf of a city,²¹ a local economic development corporation,²² a college bookstore,²³ and an alumni association.²⁴

Public entities cannot avoid the requirements of the open records law by forming joint enterprises and transferring funds to that enterprise.²⁵ Thus, a joint enterprise of several public entities to carry out the public business of those entities is an "agency" of those entities and is therefore a "public entity," even if the enterprise is formed as a separate corporation.²⁶

Nine non-exclusive factors may be used to help determine whether a contractor is simply providing services to a public entity or is acting in place of or on behalf of the entity: 1) the level of public funding; 2) commingling of funds; 3) whether the activity was conducted on publicly owned property; 4) whether services contracted for are an integral part of the public agency's chosen decision-making process; 5) whether the

¹⁷ N.D.A.G. 2003-O-02 (Feb. 21 to James River Senior Citizen's Center) (a nongovernmental organization that receives mill levy money for its general support without a specific contract with the county for specific services to be provided in exchange for the mill levy money and had discretion in using mill levy money was a public entity).

¹⁸ N.D.C.C. § 44-04-17.1(10); N.D.A.G. 98-O-23 (Nov. 9 to Howard Swanson) (Community Development Block Grant funds).

¹⁹ N.D.A.G. 2001-O-10 (Sept. 7 to Robert Lamont and Nevin Van de Streek).

²⁰ N.D.C.C. § 44-04-17.1(13), (15). See also Forum Publishing Co. v. City of Fargo, 391 N.W.2d 169 (N.D. 1986).

²¹ N.D.A.G. 2001-O-04 (May 16 to Laurel Forsberg).

²² N.D.A.G. 2001-O-11 (Sept. 13 to Greg Selbo); N.D.A.G. 2001-O-10 (Sept. 7 to Robert Lamont and Nevin Van de Streek).

²³ N.D.A.G. 2004-L-25 (April 1 to Ray Holmberg).

²⁴ N.D.A.G. 2009-O-08 (June 15 to University of North Dakota Alumni Association and University of North Dakota Foundation).

²⁵ N.D.A.G. 99-O-02 (Apr. 5 to Steve Spilde).

²⁶ Id. (North Dakota Insurance Reserve Fund); See also N.D.A.G. 98-O-21 (Sept. 22 to Wes Tossett and Gary Puppe) (Association of Soil Conservation Districts is an agency of its members); N.D.A.G. 98-O-04 (Mar. 3 to Norbert Sickler and Franklin Appledorn) (Southwest Multi-County Correction Center is a joint enterprise of several counties to operate as an agency of those counties).

private entity is performing a governmental function or a function which the public agency otherwise would perform; 6) the extent of the public agency's involvement with, regulation of, or control over the private entity; 7) whether the private entity was created by the public agency; 8) whether the public agency has a substantial financial interest in the private entity; and 9) for whose benefit the private entity is functioning.²⁷

3. Court Records

State courts are not subject to the open records law.²⁸ However, the Supreme Court has also concluded that "it is the right of the public to inspect the records of judicial proceedings after such proceedings are completed and entered in the docket of the court."²⁹ This right is not unlimited, but can be subject to reasonable rules and regulations of the court. Management of court records is an inherent power of the court.³⁰ District court clerks maintain and dispose of court records according to rules, policies and procedures adopted by the Supreme Court.³¹ The Disciplinary Board and the Judicial Conduct Commission of the North Dakota Supreme Court are adjuncts of the Supreme Court and are not subject to the open records laws.³² Their records are instead governed by rules of the Supreme Court.³³

Some court decisions and statutes indicate whether certain court records are open to the public. For example, the court docket is open to the public.³⁴ Criminal records are also open once judicial proceedings are completed.³⁵ The final order determining parentage is open, but other records are open only with the consent of the parties or order of the court.³⁶ Juvenile court records are also confidential as a general rule, but are open to the public if the records pertain to a petition which has been considered in an open hearing because the petition alleges conduct for which the juvenile may be transferred to district court for criminal prosecution.³⁷ In addition, "juvenile court" is limited to North Dakota district courts and does not include courts in other jurisdictions.³⁸ Also, "[f]ollowing an adjudication of delinquency for an offense that would be a felony if committed by an adult, the juvenile's school principal, chief administrative officer, or designated school guidance counselor, if requested, must be allowed access to the disposition order."³⁹ Other juvenile court records may be shared with the

²⁷ N.D.A.G. 2004-L-25 (April 1 to Ray Holmberg); N.D.A.G. 2001-O-11 (Sept. 13 to Greg Selbo).

²⁸ N.D.C.C. § 44-04-17.1(16); N.D.A.G. 2002-L-19 (Apr. 1 to Kenneth Dalstad). Accord Grand Forks Herald v. Lyons, 101 N.W.2d 543 (N.D. 1960).

²⁹ State v. O'Connell, 151 N.W.2d 758, 763 (N.D. 1967).

³⁰ N.D.A.G. 94-F-18 (July 1 to Jeff Rotering).

³¹ N.D.C.C. § 27-05.2-06.

³² N.D.A.G. 2003-O-06 (April 25 to Disciplinary Board of the Supreme Court).

³³ Id.

³⁴ Minot Daily News v. Holum, 380 N.W.2d 347 (N.D. 1986).

³⁵ State v. O'Connell, 151 N.W.2d 758, 763 (N.D. 1967); see also N.D.A.G. 75-27 (Nov. 18 to Myron Atkinson).

³⁶ N.D.C.C. § 14-20-54.

³⁷ N.D.C.C. § 27-20-51.

³⁸ N.D.A.G. 2000-F-09 (Feb. 28 to Frank Wald).

³⁹ N.D.C.C. § 27-20-51(4).

superintendent or principal of the school the child is attending or plans to attend if the child appears to pose a threat to self or to the students or staff of the school.⁴⁰

4. What Material is Covered by the Open Records Law?

As used in the open records law:

"Record" means recorded information of any kind, regardless of the physical form or characteristic by which the information is stored, recorded or reproduced, which is in the possession or custody of a public entity or its agent and which has been received or prepared for use in connection with public business or contains information relating to public business.⁴¹ "Record" does not include unrecorded thought processes or mental impressions, but does include preliminary drafts and working papers. "Record" also does not include records in the possession of a court of this state.⁴²

N.D.C.C. § 44-04-17.1(16).

The term "record" does not include "every scrap of written material possessed by a public official."⁴³ To be subject to the open records law, a record must have a link or association with public business.⁴⁴ Public business means "all matters that relate or may foreseeably relate in any way to . . . [t]he performance of the public entity's governmental functions, including any matter over which the public entity has supervision, control, jurisdiction, or advisory power; or . . . [t]he public entity's use of public funds."⁴⁵ Thus, records of a nongovernmental organization that is a "public entity" because it is supported by or expending public funds but is not otherwise performing a governmental function are open only to the extent the records pertain to how public funds are being or have been spent. When public funds are provided to an organization for its general support, rather than for a particular project, all financial records of the organization, including its budget, must be open to the public to determine how the public funds were used.⁴⁶

⁴⁰ Id.

⁴¹ This definition is not limited to records required to be kept by law. Accord City of Grand Forks v. Grand Forks Herald, 307 N.W.2d 572, 577-78 (N.D. 1981); N.D.A.G. 2003-O-04 (Feb. 25 to City of Fargo)(E-mails stored on a computer's electronic backup system are records in the possession of a public entity); N.D.A.G. 94-F-19 (July 1 to Jerome Kelsch); N.D.A.G. 57-148 (June 4, 1958)(Records include day-to-day correspondence of public officials on matters relating to their official duties).

⁴² Accord Grand Forks Herald v. Lyons, 101 N.W.2d 543, 546 (N.D. 1960). However, court records will generally be open to the public under other statutes and court rules.

⁴³ N.D.A.G. 62-118 (Jan. 12, 1962).

⁴⁴ N.D.C.C. § 44-04-17.1(16); N.D.A.G. 98-L-128 (Sept. 2 to Jeff Rotering).

⁴⁵ N.D.C.C. § 44-04-17.1(12).

⁴⁶ N.D.A.G. 2001-O-11 (Sept. 13 to Greg Selbo); N.D.A.G. 2001-O-10 (Sept. 7 to Robert Lamont and Nevin Van de Streek); N.D.A.G. 98-O-24 (Nov. 23 to Garylle Stewart and Vern Bennett).

The open records law is not limited to records possessed by a public entity itself. It also applies when a public entity delegates a public duty to a third party.⁴⁷ A request for records in the possession of an agent of a public entity may not be denied because the agent does not "own" the records. Rather, records regarding public business that are created or possessed by an agent of a public entity, or created by a third party contractor and possessed by a public entity, should be treated the same as if they were created and possessed by the public entity itself and are subject to the open records law.⁴⁸

5. Who Has the Right to Inspect Open Records?

Every person has a right to inspect any open public record. Interested persons, news media representatives, governmental agencies, and all others stand on an equal footing under the open records law.⁴⁹ Advance notice of a request to inspect open records is not required. Rather, "anyone who walks into city offices without advance notice is entitled to inspect city records."⁵⁰ There is no requirement that a requestor must live within the jurisdiction of the public entity, be a North Dakota resident, or a United States citizen.⁵¹ The motive and identity of the person requesting an open record are usually **irrelevant**; the right to access to public records belongs to all persons equally.⁵²

a. Requests from an Adversary to a Pending Action or Proceeding

The general rule that open records are available to anyone upon request does not apply if the person requesting the records is a party to a criminal or civil action or adversarial administrative proceeding in which the public entity is also a party, or if the person is acting on behalf of a party. In those cases, the request must be made to the attorney representing the public entity in the action or proceeding and is governed by applicable discovery rules.⁵³ Any documents that would normally be open to the public but would be privileged under discovery rules may be withheld from an adversary or agent of an adversary.⁵⁴ In addition, the public entity may require the person requesting the documents to use the discovery process rather than the open records law to compel the production of its records.⁵⁵

⁴⁷ N.D.C.C. § 44-04-17.1(16) (records in possession or custody of public entity or agent). Accord Forum Publishing Company v. City of Fargo, 391 N.W.2d 169, 172 (N.D. 1986).

⁴⁸ N.D.A.G. 98-L-73 (June 8 to Jim Heck); N.D.A.G. 2004-L-25 (April 1 to Ray Holmberg); N.D.A.G. 2007-O-07 (April 24 to Coolin Township).

⁴⁹ N.D.A.G. 2005-O-12 (June 28 to Oakes Park Board); N.D.A.G. 94-F-18 (July 1 to Jeff Rotering); N.D.A.G. Letter to Russell Staiger (Feb. 23, 1978). See also N.D.A.G. 81-130 (Dec. 7 to Jan Dykshoorn) (open records law provides no discretion to public body over persons allowed to inspect open record).

⁵⁰ N.D.A.G. Letter to Steven Tomac (July 17, 1991).

⁵¹ N.D.A.G. 2005-O-12 (June 28 to Oakes Park Board).

⁵² N.D.A.G. 2005-O-12 (June 28 to Oakes Park Board); But see N.D.A.G. 98-F-13 (May 12 to Johanna Zschomler)(23 U.S.C. § 409 is an exception to the open records law); .

⁵³ N.D.C.C. § 44-04-18(6).

⁵⁴ N.D.A.G. 2002-O-05 (Apr. 1 to Fred Strege).

⁵⁵ Id.

6. When Must Open Records be Available?

North Dakota's open records law requires public records to be "open and accessible for inspection during reasonable office hours." "Reasonable office hours" includes all regular office hours of a public entity.⁵⁶ Because the term "reasonable" modifies "office hours" rather than "open and accessible," those hours must be reasonable.⁵⁷ Reasonable is a flexible standard and depends on the facts of each office.⁵⁸

If a public entity does not have regular office hours, the name and telephone number of a contact person authorized to provide access to the public entity's records must be posted on the door of the office of the public entity, if any. Otherwise, the information regarding the contact person must be filed with the secretary of state for state-level entities [and] for public entities defined in subdivision c of subsection 13 of section 44-04-17.1, the city auditor or designee of the city for city-level entities, or the county auditor or designee of the county for other entities.

N.D.C.C. § 44-04-18(1).

A public entity is not required to provide access to open records outside its regular office hours.⁵⁹ However, if authorized by the public body, public servants can provide access to public records after normal office hours, as long as the public servant does not personally accept compensation for providing that access.⁶⁰

7. How Do I Respond to a Request for Records?

a. Requests for Open Records

All records must be open and accessible for inspection by the public unless otherwise specifically provided by law.⁶¹ In addition to access, a person is entitled to obtain one copy of an open record and to have the copy mailed to the requester.⁶² As used in the open records law, "copy" means a duplicate or exact reproduction of the original record.⁶³ Once a request for records is made to a public entity, the public entity must respond within a reasonable time by providing the requested records or explaining why

⁵⁶ N.D.C.C. § 44-04-18(1).

⁵⁷ N.D.A.G. Letter to Steven Tomac (July 17, 1991); N.D.A.G. 97-106 (Aug. 8 to William Gorder).

⁵⁸ N.D.A.G. Letter to James Odegard (Oct. 5, 1977) (normal office hours of 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. from Monday to Friday would be reasonable).

⁵⁹ N.D.A.G. 97-O-1 (Nov. 10 to Bob Harvey and Patricia Burke).

⁶⁰ N.D.A.G. 82-02 (Jan. 20 to Herbert Engberg).

⁶¹ N.D.C.C. § 44-04-18(1).

⁶² N.D.C.C. § 44-04-18(2).

⁶³ N.D.A.G. 2005-O-05 (March 30 to NDSU) (The document printed from the computer is the copy for which a person may be charged); N.D.A.G. 2001-O-06 (June 18 to Norbert Sickler) (black and white photocopy of color photographs was not a "copy").

the request is not being satisfied.⁶⁴ A public entity is not required to provide more than one copy of a record to the same requester, but the entity should make sure that the requested copy has previously been provided to the requester, and the public entity must explain that the request for records is being denied because the records have previously been provided to the requester.⁶⁵

A request for records need not be made in person or in writing unless a statute requires otherwise.⁶⁶ In addition, the North Dakota Supreme Court has held that a public entity is not required to comply with a continuing request for records and can require separate, periodic requests.⁶⁷ Although the open records law does not require officers or employees of a public entity to comment on the substance of an open record, an officer or employee may do so and agreements prohibiting such verbal disclosure are against public policy and are void.⁶⁸

A request for public records "may not be denied because it involves a substantial number of copies or because the same individual makes multiple requests."⁶⁹ As long as the request reasonably identifies the records being requested, the number of records being requested affects the time within which a public entity must respond but does not affect the validity of the request.⁷⁰ A request also may not be denied if a document or file contains both open and closed or confidential information.⁷¹ Instead, the public entity must remove the closed or confidential information and disclose the rest of the record.⁷² Except for certain computer records, however, nothing requires a public entity to create a new record, disclose records which do not exist, or disclose records it does not have in its possession or custody.⁷³ A public entity also is not required to create a new record by compiling information from other records.⁷⁴

⁶⁴ N.D.C.C. § 44-04-18(7)(8); N.D.A.G. 2004-O-05 (Sept. 17 to Grand Forks County Planning and Zoning Department); N.D.A.G. 2004-O-11 (May 17 to Halliday Public School Dist. No. 19).

⁶⁵ N.D.A.G. 98-O-20 (Sept. 15 to Mike Every and Karen Mitzel).

⁶⁶ N.D.C.C. § 44-04-18(2).

⁶⁷ Robot Aided Mfg., Inc. v. North Dakota Dep't of Transp., 589 N.W.2d 187 (1999).

⁶⁸ N.D.C.C. § 44-04-18.10(3).

⁶⁹ N.D.A.G. Letter to Howard Swanson (Aug. 13, 1991).

⁷⁰ N.D.A.G. 2001-O-12 (Sept. 26 to Randall Sickler).

⁷¹ N.D.C.C. § 44-04-18.10(1). N.D.A.G. 2003-O-01 (Jan. 30 to Minot Public School Board) (guaranteed energy savings contracts pursuant to N.D.C.C. § 48-05-09 through 48-05-13 are presumed to be entered into for fair market value).

⁷² N.D.C.C. § 44-04-18.10(2). If confidential or closed information in an e-mail cannot be separated in the electronic record, the public entity must provide a printed copy of the e-mail with the confidential information removed. N.D.A.G. 2003-O-04 (Feb. 25 to City of Fargo).

⁷³ N.D.C.C. § 44-04-18(4); N.D.A.G. 2005-O-13 (Aug. 10 to the Grand Forks Police Department) (Each agency of a political subdivision is only responsible for records in its possession and not for records in the possession of another agency of the same political subdivision); N.D.A.G. 2004-O-05) (Feb. 17 to the Grand Forks Zoning and Planning Department).

⁷⁴ N.D.C.C. § 44-04-18(4); N.D.A.G. 98-O-20 (Sept. 15 to Mike Every and Karen Mitzel).

A public entity may require the presence of one of its employees or officials as a security measure when providing access to its records, but that requirement may not be used to deny access merely because it is inconvenient.⁷⁵

The open records law is violated when a person's right to review or receive a copy of an open record is denied or unreasonably delayed, or when an excessive fee is charged for copies of records.⁷⁶ A denial of an open records request must indicate the entity's specific authority for denying access to the requested record and be made in writing, if requested.⁷⁷ This requirement applies even if the request is denied on the basis that the requested records do not exist.⁷⁸ An explanation that a denial is based on the advice of the public entity's attorney is not sufficient.⁷⁹ A denial must address all the requested records which are not provided.⁸⁰

b. Response within a Reasonable Time

Although state law includes a growing number of exemptions from the open records law, public officials and employees generally should know what records under their control must be disclosed. Therefore, access to an open record usually must be granted within a fairly short period of time after a request has been made. Immediate access or copies are not always required, but the amount of time within which the public entity must respond to the request will usually be measured in hours or a few days rather than several days or weeks.⁸¹ When there is a doubt whether a record must be disclosed, a public official or employee may take a reasonable amount of time to determine whether an exemption from the open records law applies to the record in question and may consult with the attorney for that official or employee if needed.⁸² However, a delay to seek legal advice is reasonable only if there is a legitimate legal and factual question on what information must be disclosed, and is limited to the length of time which is reasonably necessary to obtain that advice.⁸³ Further delay in responding to a request until the next regular meeting of the governing body is not reasonable.⁸⁴

Other factors to consider in determining the appropriate length of time within which to respond to a request include the need to remove confidential or closed material, the quantity of records requested, and whether the public entity employs staff on a part-time or full-time basis.⁸⁵ If a public entity cannot reasonably respond to a request

⁷⁵ N.D.A.G. Letter to Steven Tomac (July 17, 1991).

⁷⁶ N.D.C.C. § 44-04-18(8).

⁷⁷ N.D.C.C. § 44-04-18(7).

⁷⁸ N.D.A.G. 98-O-10 (May 7 to R. James Maxson et al).

⁷⁹ N.D.A.G. 2000-O-13 (Dec. 14 to Norbert Sickler).

⁸⁰ N.D.A.G. 98-O-03 (Feb. 20 to Glenn Giese and Lester Brackel).

⁸¹ N.D.A.G. 98-O-22 (Oct. 16 to Roger Gress and Timothy Davies).

⁸² N.D.A.G. 82-23 (Mar. 25 to Kent Conrad).

⁸³ N.D.A.G. 2001-O-02 (Apr. 5 to Gary Thune). See also N.D.A.G. 2001-O-04 (May 16 to Laurel Forsberg) (delay of seven days for legal advice was not necessary to indicate that the requested records did not exist).

⁸⁴ Id.

⁸⁵ N.D.A.G. 98-O-03 (Feb. 20 to Glenn Giese and Lester Brackel).

immediately, it is not required to identify a specific date when the records will be available,⁸⁶ but the burden is on the public entity to let the requester know when the records are available, which must occur within a reasonable time.⁸⁷

c. Electronic Records

In the area of electronic records, it may be more difficult to separate closed or confidential information from information subject to public disclosure. Therefore, a specific provision describes the proper method of providing public access to electronic records.

Access to an electronically stored record under this section, or a copy thereof, must be provided at the requester's option in either a printed document or through any other available medium. A computer file is not an available medium if no means exist to separate or prevent the disclosure of any closed or confidential information contained in that file. Except as reasonably necessary to reveal the organization of data contained in an electronically stored record, a public entity is not required to provide an electronically stored record in a different structure, format, or organization. This section does not require a public entity to provide a requester with access to a computer terminal.

N.D.C.C. § 44-04-18(4).⁸⁸

Access from a remote location is also authorized for records of state-level entities or political subdivisions if procedures are adopted to maintain the confidentiality of information protected by federal or state law.⁸⁹

d. Preliminary Drafts and Working Papers

Preliminary drafts and working papers are expressly included in the statutory definition of "record."⁹⁰ However, state law authorizes a public entity to temporarily delay public disclosure of these records under certain circumstances.⁹¹ The phrases "working paper" and "preliminary draft" are interchangeable and refer to records which are created and used in the process of creating another record.⁹² There are two parts to the delay

⁸⁶ N.D.A.G. 98-O-22 (Oct. 16 to Roger Gress and Timothy Davies).

⁸⁷ N.D.A.G. 98-O-20 (Sept. 15 to Mike Every and Karen Mitzel); N.D.A.G. 98-O-04 (Mar. 3 to Norbert Sickler and Franklin Appledorn).

⁸⁸ See also N.D.A.G. 98-O-22 (Oct. 16 to Roger Gress and Timothy Davies) (it may be necessary to create a new record to segregate closed or confidential information in the same electronic record); N.D.A.G. 2007-O-01 (Feb. 12 to the Dept. of Transportation)(information in a database is a record subject to the open records law and required to be accessible).

⁸⁹ N.D.C.C. § 44-04-18(5). See N.D.A.G. 2007-O-01 (Feb. 12 to the Dept. of Transportation).

⁹⁰ N.D.C.C. § 44-04-17.1(16).

⁹¹ N.D.C.C. § 44-04-18(9) & (10).

⁹² N.D.A.G. 98-O-04 (Mar. 3 to Norbert Sickler and Franklin Appledorn).

provision for preliminary drafts and working papers: a “right of first review” provision and a “work in progress” provision.⁹³ A record prepared at the express direction of, and for presentation to, a governing body may be withheld from the public “until the record is mailed or otherwise provided to a member of the body or until the next meeting of the body, whichever occurs first.”⁹⁴ Similarly, a working paper or preliminary draft may be withheld “until a final draft is completed, the record is distributed to a member of a governing body or discussed by the body at an open meeting, or work is discontinued on the draft but no final version has been prepared, whichever occurs first.”

For public entities headed by a single individual, a working paper or preliminary draft may be withheld from the public “until a final draft is completed, or work is discontinued on the draft but no final version has been prepared, whichever occurs first.”⁹⁵

8. What can be Charged for Open Records?

a. Fees for Locating and Providing Access to Records

Until 1999, a public entity could not charge a fee for locating and providing access to public records unless those fees were authorized by statute. As amended in 1999, N.D.C.C. § 44-04-18(2) currently provides in part: “[a]n entity may impose a fee not exceeding twenty-five dollars per hour per request, excluding the initial hour, for locating records, including electronic records, if locating the records requires more than one hour.” This provision authorizes a public entity to charge a fee for locating the records that a person has requested if the search takes longer than one hour,⁹⁶ but does not authorize an access fee once the records have been located. A public entity may not charge a fee for the time to prepare a new record that had not been requested.⁹⁷ An access fee is authorized when a state-level public entity provides outside access to electronic records, except for access to another state-level public entity.⁹⁸

b. Fees for Reviewing and Excising Closed or Confidential Information

Prior to 2005, a public entity could not charge a fee for the time it took the public entity to review the records and excise closed or confidential material from the records. As amended in 2005, N.D.C.C. § 44-04-18(2) provides in part: “[a]n entity may impose a fee not exceeding twenty-five dollars per hour per request, excluding the initial hour, for

⁹³ N.D.A.G. 2001-O-04 (May 16 to Laurel Forsberg).

⁹⁴ N.D.C.C. § 44-04-18(9). This provision does not apply to source documents that are collected on behalf of a governing body rather than prepared at the direction of the governing body. N.D.A.G. 2001-O-02 (Apr. 5 to Gary Thune).

⁹⁵ N.D.C.C. § 44-04-18(10).

⁹⁶ A public entity may charge \$25 per hour, after the first hour for retrieving e-mails of certain city officials from e-mails of all other city employees with which they are intermingled. N.D.A.G. 2003-O-04 (Feb. 25 to City of Fargo).

⁹⁷ N.D.A.G. 2000-O-11 (Sep. 1 to Linda Cooksey).

⁹⁸ N.D.C.C. § 44-04-18(4).

excising confidential or closed material under 44-04-18.10 from the records, including electronic records”.⁹⁹

c. Fees for Copying Records

Public entities may recover the costs incurred in providing copies of public records. Section 44-04-18(2), N.D.C.C. provides:

A public entity may charge up to twenty-five cents per impression of a paper copy. As used in this section, “paper copy” means a one-sided or two-sided duplicated copy of a size not more than eight and one-half by fourteen inches. For any copy of a record that is not a paper copy as defined in this section, the public entity may charge a reasonable fee for making the copy. As used in this section, “reasonable fee” means the actual cost to the public entity of making the copy, including labor, materials, and equipment. The entity may charge for the actual cost of postage to mail a copy of a record. An entity may require payment before locating, redacting, making, or mailing the copy. . . . This subsection does not apply to copies of public records for which a different fee is specifically provided by law.

N.D.C.C. § 44-04-18(2). Under this section, a public entity may charge its actual costs for making a copy of a record that cannot be copied on paper of a size not more than eight and one-half by fourteen inches, such as large maps, color photographs or computer discs. In determining the public entity’s actual cost of making copies, it is helpful to separate the fixed costs associated with each copy (materials and equipment) from the labor cost that will vary with each request.

As the last sentence in N.D.C.C. § 44-04-18(2) indicates, a public entity may charge a different fee for records if specifically authorized by another statute.¹⁰⁰ A specific fee for a copy of a compilation if set by statute, may exceed the entity’s actual cost of making the copy. Fees for copies of the source documents used to prepare that compilation, however, are subject to the copy fee allowed in N.D.C.C. § 44-04-18(2).¹⁰¹

9. Open Records and Copyright

Federal copyright protection comes into existence immediately upon the creation of an original work, even if the copyright has not been registered.¹⁰² While copyright protection is not available for original works of the United States Government,¹⁰³ state and local government entities are not similarly precluded from claiming copyright

⁹⁹ N.D.C.C. § 44-04-18(2).

¹⁰⁰ N.D.A.G. 2000-L-94 (May 26 to James Johnson).

¹⁰¹ Robot Aided Mfg., Inc. v. North Dakota Dep’t of Transp., 589 N.W.2d 187, 191 (N.D. 1999).

¹⁰² 17 U.S.C. § 102.

¹⁰³ 17 U.S.C. § 105.

protection in their original works.¹⁰⁴ Any use of a copyrighted record without the permission of the public entity, except for “fair use” as defined in the Copyright Act, is prohibited.¹⁰⁵ “A disclosure of a requested record under [the open records law] is not a waiver of any copyright held by the public entity in the requested record”¹⁰⁶

10. How Is the Open Records Law Enforced?

a. Administrative Review

Any interested person may request an Attorney General’s opinion to review an alleged violation of the open records law by any public entity other than the Legislative Assembly or any committee thereof.¹⁰⁷

A request made under this section must be made within thirty days of the alleged violation, except that a request based on allegations that a meeting occurred without the notice required by section 44-04-20, must be made within ninety days of the alleged violation. In preparing an opinion under this section, the attorney general has discretion to obtain and review a recording made under section 44-04-19.2. The attorney general may request and obtain information claimed to be exempt or confidential for the purpose of determining whether the information is exempt or confidential. Any such information may not be released by the attorney general and may be returned to the provider of the information. The attorney general shall issue to the public entity involved an opinion on the alleged violation unless the request is withdrawn by the person requesting the opinion or a civil action has been filed involving the possible violation. If the request pertains to a [nongovernmental organization], the opinion must be issued to the public entity providing the public funds. In any opinion issued under this section, the attorney general shall base the opinion on the facts given by the public entity.

N.D.C.C. § 44-04-21.1(1).

If the Attorney General’s opinion concludes that a violation has occurred, the public entity has seven days to comply with the opinion and take corrective action, regardless of whether a civil action is filed under section 44-04-21.2. If the public entity fails to do so, and the person requesting the opinion prevails in a civil action brought under section 44-04-21.2, the person **must** be awarded attorneys’ fees and costs for the trial and any appeal. “The consequences for failing to comply with an attorney general’s opinion issued under this section will be the same as for other attorney general’s opinions, including potential personal liability for the person or persons responsible for the

¹⁰⁴ See, e.g., County of Suffolk, New York v. First American Real Estate Solutions, 261 F.3d 179 (2nd Cir. 2001).

¹⁰⁵ 17 U.S.C. § 107.

¹⁰⁶ N.D.C.C. § 44-04-18(11).

¹⁰⁷ N.D.C.C. § 44-04-21.1(1).

noncompliance."¹⁰⁸ A state-level public entity that does not comply in full with the Attorney General's opinion is responsible for obtaining separate legal counsel, at its own expense, and the attorney must obtain an appointment as a special assistant attorney general under N.D.C.C. § 54-12-08.¹⁰⁹

b. Civil Action

In 1997, the Legislative Assembly authorized a civil action by any interested person against a public entity for violations of the open records law.¹¹⁰ A complaint alleging a violation of the open records law must be accompanied by a dated, written request for the requested record. The action must be commenced within 60 days of the date the person knew or should have known of the violation or within 30 days of issuance of an Attorney General's opinion on the alleged violation, whichever is later. The action must be commenced in the county where the entity has its principal office or in Burleigh County for entities that do not have a principal office within the state.

"If a court finds that any of these sections have been violated by a public entity, the court may award declaratory relief, an injunction, a writ of prohibition or mandamus, costs, disbursements, and reasonable attorney's fees against the entity."¹¹¹ Damages may be assessed in the amount of \$1,000 or actual damages, whichever is greater, for an intentional or knowing violation of these laws. The court can also void any action that is a product of an illegal meeting.¹¹²

This section does not authorize a civil action if the violation has been cured before the action is filed and no person has been harmed by the delay.¹¹³ Furthermore, a public entity may not be sued for attorneys' fees or damages, or both, until at least three working days after the chief administrative officer for the public entity receives notice and opportunity to cure the alleged violation.¹¹⁴ This opportunity to cure a violation does not apply if the public entity has previously been found by the Attorney General to have violated the open records or meetings laws.¹¹⁵

c. Criminal Violations

Under legislation enacted in 2001, a public servant who knowingly violates the open records and meetings laws is guilty of a class A misdemeanor.¹¹⁶

¹⁰⁸ N.D.C.C. § 44-04-21.1(2).

¹⁰⁹ N.D.C.C. § 44-04-21.1(3).

¹¹⁰ N.D.C.C. § 44-04-21.2(1).

¹¹¹ N.D.C.C. § 44-04-21.2(1).

¹¹² N.D.C.C. § 44-04-21.2(2).

¹¹³ N.D.C.C. § 44-04-21.2(3).

¹¹⁴ N.D.C.C. § 44-04-21.2(3).

¹¹⁵ Id.

¹¹⁶ N.D.C.C. §§ 44-04-21.3, 12.1-11-06.

11. Examples of Records Generally Open to the Public

a. Minutes of Open Meetings

Public entities must take minutes of all meetings. Minutes are public records and are open to the public, even if not yet formally approved.¹¹⁷ Except that minutes of the confidential or closed portion of a meeting are not required to be open.¹¹⁸

b. Personnel Records

Personnel records, including information regarding the salary and job performance of an employee, are generally open to the public. However, there is an exception to this general rule for "personal information" regarding a current or past public employee, or applicant for employment with a public entity, if the information is contained in the employee's personnel file or otherwise given to the state or a political subdivision in the course of employment.

"[P]ersonal information" means a person's home address; home telephone number or personal cell phone number; photograph; medical information; motor vehicle operator's identification number; public employee identification number; payroll deduction information; the name, address, phone number, and date of birth, of any dependent or emergency contact; any credit, debit, or electronic fund transfer card number; and any account number at a bank or other financial institution.

N.D.C.C. § 44-04-18.1(2).¹¹⁹

Information other than that listed above, included on a job application or resume submitted by an applicant for employment with a public entity would be open to the public.¹²⁰

c. Financial Records and Contracts of a Public Entity

Financial records of a public entity, including its checkbook, are generally open to the public.¹²¹ Contracts and settlements of lawsuits or claims against the entity would be open also.¹²²

¹¹⁷ N.D.C.C. § 44-04-21(2).

¹¹⁸ N.D.A.G. 98-O-25 (Nov. 24 to Douglas Schauer); N.D.A.G. 67-193 (Apr. 11, 1967, to M.F. Peterson).

¹¹⁹ Compare *Hovet v. Hebron School Dist.*, 419 N.W.2d 189 (N.D. 1988) (teacher's personnel file); *Forum Publishing Co. v. City of Fargo*, 391 N.W.2d 169 (N.D. 1986) (job applications); *City of Grand Forks v. Grand Forks Herald, Inc.*, 307 N.W.2d 572 (N.D. 1981) (personnel file of former chief of police); N.D.A.G. Letter to R.L. Rayl (Apr. 21, 1988).

¹²⁰ See N.D.A.G. 98-F-11 (Apr. 30 to Mark Blumer).

¹²¹ N.D.A.G. 94-L-103 (Apr. 14 to Wayne Hokenson).

¹²² N.D.A.G. 94-L-90 (Apr. 4 to Jim Yockim).

d. Corporate Information

Nonfinancial corporate information contained in the annual reports filed with the Secretary of State is not confidential and is open to the public.¹²³ This information would include the name and address of a corporation, its registered agent, officers and board of directors, and a brief statement of the corporation's business.

¹²³ See N.D.C.C. § 10-19.1-146.

Exemptions from the Open Records Law

Records possessed by an entity subject to the open records law are presumptively open to the public during normal business hours. However, because the open records law does not apply if "otherwise specifically provided by law," public records need not be disclosed if they fall within a specific exemption from the open records law.¹²⁴

[B]ecause the open-records law provides that governmental records are to be open to the public "Except as otherwise specifically provided by law," an exception to the open-records law may not be implied. In order that a record may be excepted from the open-records law the Legislature must specifically address the status of that type of record -- e.g., statements that a certain type of record is confidential or that it is not open to the public.¹²⁵

As a result, in contrast to the broad interpretation of the open records law, an exemption from the open records law must be firmly grounded in law rather than an implied, vague, or arguable exemption.

1. Sources of Exemptions

Exemptions from the open records law must be "specifically provided by law." "Law" includes "federal statutes, applicable federal regulations, and state statutes."¹²⁶ The term "law" does not include contracts entered into by public entities; rather, it is the exclusive province of the Legislature to enact exceptions to the open records law.¹²⁷ A public entity may not close or make confidential a record through administrative rules. State law, however, delegates to some administrative agencies the authority to, by administrative rule, make certain confidential records available to the public.¹²⁸ Upon becoming effective, administrative rules adopted pursuant to N.D.C.C. ch. 28-32 "have the force and effect of law."¹²⁹

As a general rule, when two public entities possess the same record, each entity possesses the record in its own capacity and must make its own decision on whether to disclose the record.¹³⁰ Most exceptions to the open records law are specific to the entity possessing the records, and do not apply to records which are also possessed by

¹²⁴ Records not subject to the open records law are still public records. N.D.A.G. 94-L-52 (Mar. 7 to Ronald McBeth); N.D.A.G. 65-75 (Jan. 15, 1965, to John Alphson).

¹²⁵ Hovet v. Hebron Public School District, 419 N.W.2d 189, 191 (N.D. 1988) ("specific" and "implied" have opposite meanings), cited with approval in Adams County Record v. Greater North Dakota Association, 529 N.W.2d 830 (N.D. 1995).

¹²⁶ N.D.C.C. § 44-04-17.1(8). See also Dickinson Newspapers Inc. v. Jorgensen, 338 N.W.2d 72, 75 (N.D. 1983) (court rules).

¹²⁷ N.D.A.G. 2000-F-09 (Feb. 28 to Frank Wald).

¹²⁸ See N.D.C.C. §§ 23-07-20.1, 50-06-15.

¹²⁹ N.D.C.C. § 28-32-06.

¹³⁰ N.D.A.G. 98-L-73 (June 8 to Jim Heck); N.D.A.G. 94-L-1 (Jan. 3 to Charles Isakson).

another public entity.¹³¹ In 2005, however, an exception to the general rule was created to provide limited protection for secondary disclosure of confidential records. A new section to N.D.C.C. § 44-04-18.10 provides that “[c]onfidential records that are authorized by law to be disclosed to another entity continue to be confidential in the possession of the receiving entity, except as otherwise provided by law.”¹³²

The application of a statute making certain records confidential or exempt may be waived by the party or parties for whose benefit the statute was passed.¹³³

a. Effective Date of New Exemptions

A public entity’s response to an open records request is not governed by the law in effect when the requested records were created, but rather by the law in effect on the date the entity is required to respond to the request.¹³⁴

2. Types of Exemptions

There are three classes of public records under North Dakota law.¹³⁵ The first class consists of documents that are confidential. Disclosure of these documents is generally **prohibited**. The second class consists of documents that are subject to the open records law. Disclosure of these documents is generally **required**. A public entity generally has no discretion regarding disclosing records in either of these two classes. There is a third class of documents consisting of documents that are not confidential, but are also not subject to the open records law. Because disclosure of this class of documents is neither prohibited as confidential, nor required to be open, disclosure of these exempt documents by a public entity is **discretionary**. Whether disclosure is prohibited or merely not required will depend on the specific wording of the law excluding those records from the application of the open records law.

a. Confidential Records

The phrase “confidential records” means “all or part of a record . . . that is either expressly declared confidential or is prohibited from being open to the public.”¹³⁶ Confidential records are characterized by a lack of discretion to disclose documents to the public, and the release of confidential records generally can be punished. The disclosure of confidential information is prohibited by N.D.C.C. § 12.1-13-01, which provides in part:

¹³¹ N.D.A.G. 2000-F-09 (Feb. 28 to Frank Wald).

¹³² N.D.C.C. § 44-04-18.10(5).

¹³³ N.D.A.G. 99-L-30 (Apr. 5 to Wade Enget).

¹³⁴ N.D.A.G. 2001-O-12 (Sept. 26 to Randall Sickler).

¹³⁵ See N.D.A.G. 94-L-194 (Aug. 1 to Shirley Dykshoorn).

¹³⁶ N.D.C.C. § 44-04-17.1(3).

A person is guilty of a class C felony if, in knowing violation of a statutory duty imposed on him as a public servant, he discloses any confidential information which he has acquired as a public servant.

Statutes declaring records to be confidential will often indicate that any release of the records is subject to the penalty in this section. However, this penalty would apply without such a reference unless otherwise provided by another statute.

Records need not be expressly declared confidential for their disclosure to be prohibited by N.D.C.C. § 12.1-13-01, which also provides:

"Confidential information" means information made available to the government under a governmental assurance of confidence as provided by statute.

This definition "includes not only those documents which a statute specifically states are confidential, but also those which a statute provides cannot be disclosed or for which the Legislature has provided a penalty for disclosure."¹³⁷

b. Exempt Records

Questions regarding the open records law are generally discussed in terms of the public's right of access to information. Rarely discussed is an agency's discretion to voluntarily disclose to the public records that are not confidential but are exempt from the open records law. In this context, the phrase "exempt record" means "all or part of a record . . . that is neither required by law to be open to the public, nor is confidential, but may be open in the discretion of the public entity."¹³⁸ There are few opinions of this office describing this discretion, but it should be "based upon the particular situation, the type of record, the interests served by release or nondisclosure of the document and any other relevant factors."¹³⁹

Disclosure of a document or information to one individual or one category of persons does not necessarily mean . . . that the document has become an open record which must be disclosed to all persons. For example, a determination could be made to disclose records only to those persons who were directly affected by them, or those individuals who were named within the records without opening the records to the general public. The administrator's best discretion should be used in each instance to determine whether a request for a record will be granted.¹⁴⁰

¹³⁷ N.D.A.G. 94-L-194 (Aug. 1 to Shirley Dykshoorn).

¹³⁸ N.D.C.C. § 44-04-17.1(5).

¹³⁹ N.D.A.G. 94-L-194 (Aug. 1 to Shirley Dykshoorn).

¹⁴⁰ Id.

If the public entity has not exercised its discretion to disclose all or part of an exempt record, the record is a "closed record."¹⁴¹

3. Limits on Exemptions

In addition to the requirement that exemptions be specifically provided by law, there may be several other limits on exemptions from the open records law.

a. Temporary Exemptions

Some public records are exempt from the open records law for only a limited time. For example, criminal intelligence and investigative information is exempt only so long as the information is related to "active" intelligence gathering or investigations.¹⁴² Similarly, the investigative records of fire departments and fire protection districts are confidential until the investigation is closed or no longer active.¹⁴³

There are public entities that must monitor and enforce compliance with the law or an order. The investigatory work product obtained, compiled, or prepared by a public entity gathered while doing so is exempt as long as the records are related to monitoring or enforcement activity conducted with a reasonable good-faith belief that it will lead to enforcement of the law or an order.¹⁴⁴

Attorney work product is open to the public once litigation or adversarial administrative proceedings are completed, including the exhaustion of all appellate remedies, as long as no other exception applies; disclosure would not have an adverse fiscal effect on other pending or reasonably predictable civil or criminal litigation or adversarial administrative proceedings; or the attorney work product reflects mental impressions, opinions, conclusions, or legal theories regarding potential liability of a public entity.¹⁴⁵ Finally, bids or proposals received by a public entity in response to a request for proposals by the public entity are exempt until such time all the proposals have been received and opened by the public entity or until such time that all oral presentations regarding the proposals, if any, have been heard by the public entity.¹⁴⁶

b. Open to Certain People or Entities

The open records law and its exemptions are not meant to interfere with government operations. Thus, even where records are declared confidential, they may be open to certain entities or people as provided by law. For example, confidential law enforcement records "of a child alleged or found to be delinquent, unruly, or deprived" may nevertheless be open to a juvenile court having the child before it in any proceeding and

¹⁴¹ N.D.C.C. § 44-04-17.1(2).

¹⁴² N.D.C.C. § 44-04-18.7.

¹⁴³ N.D.C.C. § 44-04-30.

¹⁴⁴ N.D.C.C. § 44-04-19.1(3) & (7).

¹⁴⁵ N.D.C.C. § 44-04-19.1(8).

¹⁴⁶ N.D.C.C. § 44-04-18.4(6).

to the attorney for a party to that proceeding.¹⁴⁷ Likewise, confidential child abuse and neglect reports are available to law enforcement officials or other public officials who require such information to discharge their official duties.¹⁴⁸ Also, criminal justice agencies may disclose criminal history information to other criminal justice agencies, but only the Bureau of Criminal Investigation may disclose that information to a person or entity that is not a criminal justice agency.¹⁴⁹ Finally, a request from a party (or agent of a party) to litigation involving a public entity is subject to the rules of discovery.¹⁵⁰

c. Open for Limited Purpose

In addition to restricting the entities or persons who may have access to public records, specific exemptions may allow access to public records only for certain purposes. A nontreating mental health professional would have access to confidential treatment records only if necessary to conduct an investigation and report as directed by a state's attorney regarding a petition for involuntary treatment or commitment for mental illness.¹⁵¹ Confidential records relating to government operations are nevertheless available to the state auditor when necessary in conducting an audit.¹⁵² Disclosure of confidential or exempt records may also be authorized or required for statistical purposes or research projects, although any identifying information contained in the records will generally be required to be kept confidential.¹⁵³ Finally, while the general public may have access to records of a public entity that is a party in a pending court action or adversarial administrative proceeding, the public entity's adversary in the action or proceeding would not have such access.¹⁵⁴

d. Compilations and Source Documents

Some open records exemptions apply to records which are compilations of information from other records.¹⁵⁵ The Supreme Court has held that a law authorizing a specific fee for copies of a compilation which exceeds the entity's actual cost of making the copy does not apply to copies of the source documents used to prepare that compilation. The source documents are instead subject to the copy fee allowed in N.D.C.C. § 44-04-18(2).¹⁵⁶ Similarly, the fact a compilation is a closed record does not authorize

¹⁴⁷ N.D.C.C. § 27-20-52.

¹⁴⁸ N.D.C.C. § 50-25.1-11; N.D.A.G. 94-F-03 (Jan. 27 to Henry Wessman); N.D.A.G. 88-12 (Feb. 8 to Allan Duppler).

¹⁴⁹ N.D.C.C. § 12-60-16.6.

¹⁵⁰ N.D.C.C. § 44-04-18(6).

¹⁵¹ N.D.A.G. 94-L-267 (Oct. 7 to Henry Wessman).

¹⁵² N.D.C.C. § 54-10-22.1. N.D.A.G. 95-L-1 (Jan. 17 to Robert Peterson); N.D.A.G. 94-L-305 (Nov. 3 to Gordy Smith).

¹⁵³ See N.D.A.G. 85-23 (June 12 to James Sperry); N.D. Admin. Code ch. 10-13-10; N.D. Admin. Code §§ 33-06-03-04 (communicable disease information); 75-01-02-01 (economic assistance recipients).

¹⁵⁴ N.D.C.C. § 44-04-18(6); N.D.A.G. 2002-O-05 (Apr. 1 to Fred Strege).

¹⁵⁵ See, e.g., N.D.C.C. §§ 12-60-16.1(3) (definition of "criminal history record information"); 39-16-03 (motor vehicle operator abstracts).

¹⁵⁶ Robot Aided Mfg., Inc. v. North Dakota Dep't of Transp., 589 N.W.2d 187, 191 (N.D. 1999).

a public entity to deny a request for source documents which were used to prepare the compilation.¹⁵⁷

4. Disclosure of Closed or Confidential Information

As discussed above, disclosure of confidential records is generally a class C felony.¹⁵⁸ Whether to disclose exempt records is generally left to the discretion of the public entity. However, there may be circumstances under which a public entity is required or authorized to disclose confidential or closed records.

If not prohibited by federal law, a public entity may share confidential or closed records with any other public entity for the purpose of law enforcement or collection of debts owed to a public entity.¹⁵⁹ The recipient public entity may not use the records for other purposes and must otherwise maintain the closed or confidential nature of the records. This authority applies to governmental entities only, and does not apply to nongovernmental organizations that are expending or supported by public funds. In addition, this authority does not apply if the statute making the records confidential or closed also explains the specific circumstances under which the records may be shared with other public entities, as long as those circumstances are unique and not common to all confidential or closed records.¹⁶⁰

Disclosure of confidential or closed information also may be required by a court. If a public entity receives a valid subpoena or other court order to produce closed records, the entity must comply with the subpoena or order unless disclosure under a court order is otherwise prohibited or limited by law.¹⁶¹ A court order, rather than a subpoena, is required to compel disclosure of confidential information that is not privileged or otherwise protected by law from court-ordered disclosure. Upon request of the public entity, the court ordering disclosure shall also issue a protective order to preserve the confidentiality of the records. Any person who discloses confidential information under this section is immune from prosecution for breaching the confidentiality of the record.

A member of a governing body of a public entity has an inherent right to have access to all closed or confidential records of the public entity, unless the records involve litigation between the member and the governing body.¹⁶²

5. Secondary Disclosures

If confidential records are authorized by law to be disclosed to another entity, the records continue to be confidential in the possession of the receiving entity, except as

¹⁵⁷ N.D.A.G. 2001-O-02 (Apr. 5 to Gary Thune); N.D.A.G. 99-L-71 (Aug. 6 to Wayne Stenehjem).

¹⁵⁸ N.D.C.C. § 12.1-13-01.

¹⁵⁹ N.D.C.C. § 44-04-18.10(4).

¹⁶⁰ N.D.A.G. 98-F-28 (Nov. 23 to Carol Olson); N.D.A.G. 98-L-194 (Nov. 23 to Lyle Gallagher).

¹⁶¹ N.D.C.C. § 44-04-18.11.

¹⁶² N.D.A.G. 99-L-115 (Nov. 18 to Howard Swanson).

otherwise provided by law.¹⁶³ Sometimes, a law authorizing disclosure of closed¹⁶⁴ information to certain individuals or entities will restrict further disclosure of that information by the individuals or entities which receive the records.¹⁶⁵ However, because most exceptions to the open records law are specific to the entity possessing the records, secondary disclosure of closed records by a public entity which has received the records will not be prohibited, and may be required upon request under N.D.C.C. § 44-04-18, unless a specific exception to the open records law applies to the records in the possession of the public entity.¹⁶⁶

6. Examples of Records Generally Not Open to the Public

a. Law Enforcement Records

This significant area of open records exemptions is discussed later in this manual in greater detail.

b. Attorney Work Product

The 1989 Legislature enacted a law declaring attorney work product exempt from the open records law. The purpose of the exemption is to conceal a public entity's attorney work product from its adversary, rather than to prevent public access to the work product.¹⁶⁷ To be exempt under this statute, attorney work product must be prepared by the attorney or at the attorney's express direction; reflect a mental impression, conclusion, litigation strategy, or legal theory of the attorney or the agency; and be prepared exclusively for litigation or adversarial administrative proceedings, or in anticipation of reasonably predictable litigation or adversarial administrative proceedings.¹⁶⁸ All three of these requirements must be met for attorney work product to be exempt under this statute.¹⁶⁹ Adversarial administrative proceedings include administrative proceedings where the administrative agency acts as a complainant, respondent, or decision maker in an adverse administrative proceeding.¹⁷⁰ An administrative agency is not limited to agencies of the state, but includes local governing bodies as well.¹⁷¹

The exemption for attorney work product protects the products of an attorney's thought process on legal issues posed by a pending or reasonably predictable court action or adversarial administrative proceeding. The types of records eligible for protection under

¹⁶³ N.D.C.C. § 44-04-18.10(5).

¹⁶⁴ N.D.C.C. § 44-04-17.1(2) (closed records means all or part of an exempt records that a public entity in its discretion has not opened to the public).

¹⁶⁵ See, e.g., N.D.C.C. § 44-04-18.10(4), N.D.C.C. ch. 23-01.3.

¹⁶⁶ N.D.A.G. 2002-L-15 (Feb. 28 to Kermit Lidstrom).

¹⁶⁷ N.D.A.G. 2002-O-01 (Jan. 10 to Wade Enget).

¹⁶⁸ N.D.C.C. § 44-04-19.1(6).

¹⁶⁹ N.D.A.G. 92-F-04 (Jan. 17 to Helen Tracy).

¹⁷⁰ N.D.C.C. § 44-04-19.1(4).

¹⁷¹ Edinger v. Governing Authority of Stutsman Co. Correctional Center, 695 N.W.2d 447, 454 (N.D. 2005).

the exemption are similar to those that may be protected as opinion work product under North Dakota Rule of Civil Procedure 26(b)(3).¹⁷²

Attorney work product is not exempt under this section once litigation or adversarial administrative proceedings are completed, including the exhaustion of all appellate remedies, unless another exception applies.¹⁷³ Attorney work product is exempt if disclosure "would have an adverse fiscal effect on the conduct or settlement of other pending or reasonably predictable civil or criminal litigation or adversarial administrative proceedings," or the attorney work product "reflects mental impressions, opinions, conclusions, or legal theories regarding potential liability of a public entity."¹⁷⁴ Attorney work product is not exempt if "specifically made public by the public entity receiving the work product"¹⁷⁵ or if the public entity waives the exemption by allowing its adversary in the litigation or proceeding to review the attorney work product.¹⁷⁶

c. Trade Secrets, Proprietary, Commercial, and Financial Information

Like any other public record, records containing trade secrets, proprietary, commercial, or financial information are open to the public unless otherwise specifically provided by law. Thus, before the exemptions discussed below were adopted, public records containing trade secrets, proprietary, commercial, or financial information were open to the public.¹⁷⁷ The 1989 Legislature enacted a statute declaring certain information confidential.¹⁷⁸ This statute was substantially amended in 1993, and currently provides in part:

Trade secret, proprietary, commercial, and financial information is confidential if it is of a privileged nature and it has not been previously publicly disclosed.

N.D.C.C. § 44-04-18.4(1).

The terms "trade secret," "proprietary," "commercial information" and "financial information" are defined by statute.¹⁷⁹ In addition to falling into a statutory definition, the record must also be privileged and not previously publicly disclosed in order to be considered confidential.¹⁸⁰ Records are "of a privileged nature" only if disclosure of the

¹⁷² N.D.A.G. 2002-O-05 (Apr. 1 to Fred Strege).

¹⁷³ N.D.C.C. § 44-04-19.1(8).

¹⁷⁴ N.D.C.C. § 44-04-19.1(8).

¹⁷⁵ N.D.C.C. § 44-04-19.1(1).

¹⁷⁶ N.D.A.G. 2002-O-01 (Jan. 10 to Wade Enget).

¹⁷⁷ N.D.A.G. 85-24 (June 12 to Janet Elkin).

¹⁷⁸ 1989 N.D. Sess. Laws ch. 542, § 1. See Northern States Power Company v. North Dakota Public Service Commission, 502 N.W.2d 240 (N.D. 1993).

¹⁷⁹ N.D.C.C. § 44-04-18.4.

¹⁸⁰ N.D.C.C. § 44-04-18.4(1).

records is likely to 1) impair the [public entity's] ability to obtain necessary information in the future or 2) cause substantial harm to the competitive position of the [person or entity which provided or prepared the information].¹⁸¹

Information prepared by a public entity is not "of a privileged nature," and therefore is not confidential under this section, unless the public entity is in competition with another entity which offers similar goods or services.¹⁸² Also, there can be no "competitive disadvantage" from disclosure if all competitors are required to provide the same information.¹⁸³

Judicial interpretations of similar language in the federal Freedom of Information Act are helpful when determining whether records are "of a privileged nature" under N.D.C.C. § 44-04-18.4.¹⁸⁴ Applying these interpretations, the Attorney General has concluded that disclosure of contract prices is part of doing business with the government and, as a matter of law, does not cause a competitive injury to the contractor.¹⁸⁵

The plain language of the exemption in N.D.C.C. § 44-04-18.4(1) for financial information of a privileged nature applies not only to financial information of a business, but also to personal financial information such as a detailed breakdown of a person's income and medical expenses.¹⁸⁶ Disclosure of financial information of a person who is not in competition with another person or with a business cannot cause a competitive injury to that person. Thus, whether the information is "of a privileged nature," and therefore confidential, depends on whether disclosure would impair the public entity's future ability to obtain such information.

d. Economic Development Records

Unless economic development records are confidential under N.D.C.C. § 44-04-18.4(1) or another statute, N.D.C.C. § 44-04-18.4(5) exempts from the open records law "[r]ecords and information pertaining to a prospective location of a business or industry, including the identity, nature, and location of the business or industry, when no previous public disclosure has been made by the business or industry of the interest or intent of the business or industry to locate in, relocate within, or expand within this state or partner with a public entity to conduct research or to license a discovery or innovation."

¹⁸¹ N.D.A.G. 98-O-22 (Oct. 16 to Roger Gress and Timothy Davies), citing N.D.A.G. 98-L-77 (June 17 to Douglas Johansen); N.D.A.G. 98-L-17 (Mar. 2 to Carol Olson); National Parks and Conservation Ass'n v. Morton, 498 F.2d 765, 770 (D.C. Cir. 1974).

¹⁸² N.D.A.G. 98-O-22 (Oct. 16 to Roger Gress and Timothy Davies).

¹⁸³ N.D.A.G. 98-L-77 (June 17 to Douglas Johansen).

¹⁸⁴ N.D.A.G. 94-L-194 (Aug. 1 to Shirley Dykshoorn), citing Miami Herald Publishing Co. v. United States Small Business Administration, 670 F.2d 610 (5th Cir. 1982).

¹⁸⁵ N.D.A.G. 98-L-17 (Mar. 2 to Carol Olson).

¹⁸⁶ N.D.A.G. 2000-L-107 (June 28 to Lisa Gibbens).

This exemption applies only until the business or industry discloses to the public whether it will locate, relocate, or expand within the state.¹⁸⁷

This statute also exempts "[t]rade secrets and proprietary, commercial, or financial information received from a person that is interested in applying for or receiving financing, technical assistance, or other forms of business assistance."¹⁸⁸ This provision does not apply to the identity of the business or to records generated by the public entity itself, unless the record generated by the public entity contains protected information provided by the business.¹⁸⁹ There is also a specific statutory exemption from the open records law for records of the North Dakota Development Fund, Incorporated.¹⁹⁰

Marketing strategies and other marketing information of a public entity engaged in economic development may be confidential as trade secrets under N.D.C.C. § 44-04-18.4.¹⁹¹

e. Minutes and Recordings of Executive Sessions

The recording of an executive session is not an open record,¹⁹² and continues to be closed to the public even if the underlying statutory basis for the executive session no longer applies.¹⁹³ In addition, to the extent that a public entity keeps minutes of an executive session, those minutes are treated the same as the recordings and are not open to the public. Nevertheless, a member of a governing body has a right to listen to the recording, and allowing a member access does not make the recording an open record.¹⁹⁴

f. Personal Medical Health Records

There are several exemptions to the open records law for personal medical and health records possessed by public entities. Medical records obtained as a result of enrollment in the uniform group insurance plan are confidential.¹⁹⁵ Any record of a public employee's medical treatment or use of an employee assistance program is confidential.¹⁹⁶ Other medical information of public employees which has been provided in the course of employment with the state or a political subdivision is exempt.¹⁹⁷ Records of patients at a state college or university student health service or other

¹⁸⁷ N.D.A.G. 2000-O-07 (June 26 to Tim Priebe).

¹⁸⁸ N.D.C.C. § 44-04-18.4(5)(b). See N.D.A.G. 94-L-1 (Jan. 3 to Charles Isakson).

¹⁸⁹ N.D.A.G. 2000-O-07 (June 26 to Tim Priebe).

¹⁹⁰ N.D.C.C. § 10-30.5-07; see also N.D.A.G. 95-L-253 (Nov. 8 to Bryan Dvirnak); N.D.A.G. Letter to Paul Govig (Dec. 19, 1991).

¹⁹¹ N.D.A.G. 2001-O-11 (Sept. 13 to Greg Selbo).

¹⁹² N.D.C.C. § N.D.C.C. § 44-04-19.2(5).

¹⁹³ N.D.A.G. 98-O-25 (Nov. 24 to Douglas Schauer).

¹⁹⁴ N.D.A.G. 99-L-115 (Nov. 18 to Howard Swanson).

¹⁹⁵ N.D.C.C. § 54-52.1-12; N.D.A.G. 97-F-06 (Sept. 10 to Sparb Collins).

¹⁹⁶ N.D.C.C. § 44-04-18.1(1).

¹⁹⁷ N.D.C.C. § 44-04-18.1(2).

university system medical center or clinic are confidential.¹⁹⁸ Individually identifiable health information obtained by a fire department or rural fire protection district is also confidential.¹⁹⁹

The broadest exemption for personal health information is located in N.D.C.C. ch. 23-01.3. Under this chapter, disclosure of "protected health information" in the possession of a "public health authority" is generally prohibited.²⁰⁰ "Protected health information" is defined generally as any information which either identifies an individual or could be used to identify an individual, and which relates to the individual's physical or mental condition, health care, or payment for the provision of health care.²⁰¹ The definition of "public health authority" includes the State Department of Health, the local public health units, and any other governmental agency which is primarily responsible for public health matters and is primarily engaged in public health activities.²⁰²

g. Student Records

Student records at state higher education institutions are confidential under state law,²⁰³ but the application of state law to records of elementary and secondary school students is limited.²⁰⁴ Federal law, however, imposes extensive restrictions on the disclosure of student records. As stated earlier in this manual, exemptions from the open records law can be found in federal law as well as state law. The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA), 20 U.S.C. § 1232g, "is a specific exception to the open records law."²⁰⁵ This law provides that "education records" other than directory information must be confidential and may not be disclosed without prior written consent.²⁰⁶ Directory information is information that would generally not be considered harmful or an invasion of privacy if disclosed, and may be disclosed only after the public is given notice of the material designated by the school as directory information.²⁰⁷ The phrase "education records" under FERPA includes a non-academic record of a student which is included in the student's permanent file.²⁰⁸ However, the phrase "education records" under FERPA does not include a letter to a school district from a parent of a child based on the parent's personal observations, even if the parent is also a school district employee.²⁰⁹ Additionally, a student's disciplinary records may be released if "personally identifiable

¹⁹⁸ N.D.C.C. § 44-04-18.16.

¹⁹⁹ N.D.C.C. § 44-04-30(3).

²⁰⁰ N.D.C.C. §§ 23-01.3-02, 23-01.3-08.

²⁰¹ N.D.C.C. § 23-01.3-01(7).

²⁰² N.D.C.C. § 23-01.3-01(8).

²⁰³ N.D.C.C. § 15-10-17(7).

²⁰⁴ Student records provided to the state occupational information coordinating committee may not be disclosed by the committee. N.D.C.C. § 44-04-18.14.

²⁰⁵ N.D.A.G. 98-L-51 (Apr. 24 to Gary Gronberg).

²⁰⁶ N.D.A.G. 94-F-28 (Sept. 2 to Bill Oban).

²⁰⁷ N.D.A.G. 2000-O-04 (Mar. 15 to Larry Geggelman); N.D.A.G. Letter to Douglas Manbeck (Mar. 13, 1990); N.D.A.G. 81-130 (Dec. 7 to Jan Dykshoorn).

²⁰⁸ N.D.A.G. 2000-O-04 (Mar. 15 to Larry Geggelman).

²⁰⁹ N.D.A.G. 2000-O-06 (May 5 to Tom Irgens).

information” is adequately removed.²¹⁰ This exemption from the open records law for “education records” is also an exemption from the open meetings law.²¹¹

FERPA and a state law, N.D.C.C. § 15.1-19-14, authorize a school district to form a “law enforcement unit.” Records of the unit are confidential, but may be released to the juvenile courts and law enforcement agencies, as well as to the student’s parents or guardian.

h. Reports of Child Abuse or Neglect

Reports of child abuse or neglect made under N.D.C.C. ch. 50-25.1 generally are confidential.²¹² Any person who permits or encourages the unauthorized disclosure of these reports is guilty of a class B misdemeanor.²¹³ However, disclosure of these reports may be made to public officials who require the information in connection with their official duties, including federal officials.²¹⁴ In addition, “information concerning the disposition of reports of institutional child abuse or neglect” must be made available to the public.²¹⁵

i. Disease Control Records

N.D.C.C. § 23-07-20.1 provides:

To protect the integrity of disease control records, to ensure their proper use, and to ensure efficient and proper administration of the department’s disease control function, it is unlawful for any person to permit inspection of or to disclose information contained in disease control records, including results of laboratory tests, or to copy or issue a copy of all or part of any such record except as authorized by rules.²¹⁶

A person who violates this section is guilty of an infraction.²¹⁷

j. Motor Vehicle Records

Until August 1, 1997, most driver license and motor vehicle information was open to the public, although photographs were not.²¹⁸ The 2001 Legislative Assembly enacted legislation prohibiting release of “personal information” in a motor vehicle record to the general public unless expressly authorized by the person to whom the information

²¹⁰ N.D.A.G. 2008-O-27 (Dec. 1 to University of North Dakota).

²¹¹ N.D.C.C. § 44-04-19.2(1).

²¹² N.D.C.C. § 50-25.1-11; N.D.A.G. 88-04 (Feb. 8 to Alan Duppler).

²¹³ N.D.C.C. § 50-25.1-14.

²¹⁴ N.D.A.G. 94-F-03 (Jan. 27 to Henry Wessman).

²¹⁵ N.D.C.C. § 50-25.1-04.1; N.D.A.G. 94-F-12 (Apr. 5 to Henry Wessman).

²¹⁶ See N.D. Admin. Code §§ 33-06-01-01; 33-06-05.5-01.

²¹⁷ N.D.C.C. § 23-07-21(1).

²¹⁸ N.D.C.C. § 39-06-14(1) (photographs).

pertains.²¹⁹ "'Personal information' means information that identifies a person, including an individual's photograph or computerized image, social security number, driver identification number, name, address, telephone number, and medical or disability information."²²⁰ A driver's license number may not be based on the driver's social security number.²²¹

k. State Agency Risk Management and Loss Control Records

The following records regarding a specific pending or reasonably predictable claim against the state or a state employee are privileged and exempt: records relating to the funds or liability reserves of the risk management fund established for the purpose of satisfying the claim, incident reports, investigation reports, and other risk management fund records of the claim.²²² Discretion to disclose these exempt records lies with the Office of Management and Budget, which shall disclose the records when disclosure will not prejudice any outstanding or reasonably predictable claim, all civil litigation or adversarial administrative proceedings regarding the claim are completed, and the applicable statute of limitations for a reasonably predictable claim has expired. Internal agency loss control committees, including the risk management motor vehicle accident review board,²²³ are recognized by state law and therefore should be considered public entities,²²⁴ but records of these committees pertaining to the risk management records described in this paragraph are exempt.²²⁵ These exceptions are discussed in greater detail in section 4.2 of the State Risk Management Manual.

l. Multistate Investigations and Litigation

Records acquired by the attorney general's office from a governmental agency or a nonpublic entity are exempt if the records are necessary to monitor or enforce compliance with a law or order or to further a civil investigation or litigation by the state, considered confidential or privileged by the provider of the records, and the privilege or confidentiality has not been waived.²²⁶

m. Lists of Minors

Any record that is a compilation of minor's names, addresses, phone numbers, or any combination of that information is exempt.²²⁷

²¹⁹ N.D.C.C. § 39-33-05.

²²⁰ N.D.C.C. § 39-33-01(8).

²²¹ N.D.C.C. § 39-06-14(1).

²²² N.D.C.C. § 32-12.2-11.

²²³ N.D.C.C. § 32-12.2-14.

²²⁴ N.D.C.C. § 44-04-17.1(13)(a).

²²⁵ N.D.C.C. § 32-12.2-12.

²²⁶ N.D.C.C. § 44-04-18.12.

²²⁷ N.D.C.C. § 44-04-18.13.

n. Computer Programs and Computer Passwords

Computer programs contracted for, developed by, or acquired by a public entity and for which the public entity has acquired a license, copyright or patent are exempt.²²⁸ A public entity may enter into agreements for the sale, licensing and distribution of its licensed, patented, or copyrighted computer programs.²²⁹ A state agency, institution, department, or board needs approval from the governor to enter into such agreements. The state's interest in the computer software may be protected against improper or unlawful use or infringement, including by taking legal action and collecting sums due for the licensing or sale of the computer program.²³⁰

Computer passwords, security codes, combinations, or security-related plans used to protect electronic information or prevent access to computer and other electronic security information of a public entity are confidential.²³¹

o. Financial Account Numbers

Any bank account or credit card number used by a public entity or official for making deposits, transfers, or payments is exempt.²³²

p. Personal Information of Licensed Professionals

The exemption for personal information of public employees includes personal information maintained by an occupational or professional licensing board of any "individual who has applied for, holds, or has held in the past an occupational or professional license, certificate, credential, permit, or registration issued by a state occupational or professional board, association, agency, or commission."²³³

q. Consumer Complaint Information

Personal and financial information of a person who submits a consumer complaint to a state agency, or a person on whose behalf a complaint is submitted, is exempt.²³⁴

For purposes of this section, "personal and financial information" means the home address, home telephone number, social security number, consumer report, and credit, debit, or electronic fund transfer card number of the complainant and any person on whose behalf the complaint is made, and any account number of a business or individual at a bank, brokerage, or other financial institution.²³⁵

²²⁸ N.D.C.C. § 44-04-18.5.

²²⁹ N.D.C.C. § 44-04-18.5.

²³⁰ *Id.*

²³¹ N.D.C.C. § 44-04-27.

²³² N.D.C.C. § 44-04-18.9.

²³³ N.D.C.C. § 44-04-18.1(4).

²³⁴ N.D.C.C. § 44-04-18.17.

²³⁵ N.D.C.C. § 44-04-18.17

This exception does not apply to records regarding the nature of a consumer complaint, the name of the complainant or person on whose behalf a complaint is made, and the address and telephone number of the business that is the subject of the complaint.²³⁶

r. Inmate Records

A correctional facility is not a "law enforcement" or "criminal justice" agency under the open records exceptions for juvenile records or criminal investigative or intelligence information.²³⁷ Records of juveniles who have been committed to the Division of Juvenile Services, Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (DOCR) are confidential.²³⁸ Medical, psychological, and treatment records of inmates in the custody of the DOCR or local jails are confidential.²³⁹ Certain case history records maintained by the DOCR are exempt.²⁴⁰ Records of the DOCR or a local jail that identify an inmate and the inmate's location, convictions, and projected release dates are open except for inmates under protective management.²⁴¹ Whether records of federal inmates at state or local facilities are open to the public depends on the application of federal law and may be determined only on a case-by-case basis.²⁴²

s. Legislative Records and Information

The 1989 Legislature declared certain legislative records and information exempt from the open records law. These are records of a purely personal and private nature, a record that is legislative council work product or is legislative council-client communication, and records that reveal the content of private communications between a legislator and any person and a record of telephone usage.²⁴³ However, telephone records are available to governmental entities to determine the proper use of telephone service.²⁴⁴ This exemption only applies to records of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly or its members.²⁴⁵

t. Bank of North Dakota Customer Records

Most information of customers at the Bank of North Dakota is confidential.²⁴⁶ However, the name of an agricultural or commercial borrower of the Bank of North Dakota and the

²³⁶ Id.

²³⁷ N.D.A.G. 2000-F-09 (Feb. 28 to Frank Wald).

²³⁸ N.D.C.C. § 27-21-12.

²³⁹ N.D.C.C. §§ 12-44.1-28, 12-47-36.

²⁴⁰ N.D.C.C. § 12-47-36.

²⁴¹ N.D.C.C. §§ 12-44.1-28, 12-47-36.

²⁴² N.D.A.G. 2000-F-09 (Feb. 28 to Frank Wald).

²⁴³ N.D.C.C. § 44-04-18.6.

²⁴⁴ Id.

²⁴⁵ N.D.C.C. § 44-04-18.6.

²⁴⁶ N.D.C.C. § 6-09-35. See also N.D.C.C. ch. 6-08.1.

amount of financing provided to the borrower are open to the public upon request to the Industrial Commission after the loan has closed.²⁴⁷

u. Social Security Numbers

Social security numbers in the possession of a public entity are confidential.²⁴⁸ They can be released as authorized by state or federal law, for purposes of participating in retirement or other employment benefits programs, or if authorized by the individual to whom the social security number is assigned.²⁴⁹ Public entities may release social security numbers to its agents, employees, or contractors if such disclosure is necessary to perform its duties.²⁵⁰ The numbers must remain confidential in the hands of the agents, employees, or contractors.²⁵¹

v. Records Regarding Security of a Public Entity, Public Officials and the Public

Certain records regarding security of public entities are exempt or confidential due to concerns that the release of this information would put the security of public buildings, public officials, or the public at risk.

Security system plans kept by a public entity are exempt from the open records law.²⁵² This includes a wide range of records relating directly to the physical electronic security of a public facility or critical infrastructure of a public entity, including threat response plans and emergency evacuation plans.²⁵³ Not only are the plans protected, but the portions of the records, information, surveys, communications, and consultations used to produce plans relating to protecting the public or public officials are also exempt.²⁵⁴ Security related plans used to protect electronic information or to prevent access to computer or telecommunications networks of a public entity are confidential.²⁵⁵

Records of fire departments and fire protection districts such as emergency response standard operating procedures, prefire action plans, and infrastructure planes are exempt.²⁵⁶

²⁴⁷ N.D.C.C. § 6-08.1-02(7); N.D.A.G. 2001-F-10 (Dec. 11 to Eric Hardmeyer).

²⁴⁸ N.D.C.C. § 44-04-28.

²⁴⁹ Id.

²⁵⁰ N.D.C.C. § 44-04-28(2)(c).

²⁵¹ Id.

²⁵² N.D.C.C. § 44-04-24.

²⁵³ Id. See N.D.A.G. 2008-O-03 (Feb. 29 to Workforce Safety and Insurance) (surveillance video from security cameras exempt).

²⁵⁴ N.D.C.C. § 44-04-25.

²⁵⁵ N.D.C.C. § 44-04-27.

²⁵⁶ N.D.C.C. § 44-04-30.

w. Autopsy Images

An autopsy photograph or other visual image or video or audio recording of an autopsy is confidential.²⁵⁷ An autopsy image may be viewed or disclosed by a criminal justice agency for purposes of an investigation or prosecution; by a medical examiner, coroner, or physician for teaching or training purposes; to the decedents' spouse, child, parent, or sibling; or pursuant to court order.

x. Records of Individuals Receiving Economic Assistance

Individually identifiable information, including, but not limited to a person's name, address, telephone number, fax number, e-mail address, that is submitted to the Department of Human Services for the purpose of applying for or receiving assistance or services administered or supervised by the department is confidential.²⁵⁸

Applications, income or eligibility verification, assessments, or other personal, medical, or financial data provided by persons applying for or receiving economic assistance from programs administered under the division of community services or a community action agency are exempt.²⁵⁹

²⁵⁷ N.D.C.C. § 44-04-18.18.

²⁵⁸ N.D.C.C. § 50-06-15(3).

²⁵⁹ N.D.C.C. § 44-04-18.19.

Law Enforcement Records

Some of the most expansive exemptions from the open records law involve law enforcement records. Law enforcement agencies are subject to the open records law, and records of these agencies are not automatically excluded from the application of the open records law.²⁶⁰ Instead, the general presumption that public records are open applies to law enforcement records and a specific exemption from the law is required.²⁶¹ There are, however, numerous statutory exemptions discussed below for law enforcement records that are open to the public.

1. Law Enforcement Records of a Child

A broad law enforcement exemption from the open records law is found in N.D.C.C. § 27-20-52:

1. Unless a charge of delinquency is transferred for criminal prosecution under section 27-20-34, the interest of national security requires, or the court otherwise orders in the interest of the child, the law enforcement and correctional facility records and files of a child alleged or found to be delinquent, unruly, or deprived are not open to public inspection; but inspection of these records and files is permitted by:
 - a. A juvenile court having the child before it in any proceeding;
 - b. Counsel for a party to the proceeding;
 - c. The officers of public institutions or agencies to whom the child is or may be committed;
 - d. Law enforcement officers of other jurisdictions when necessary for the discharge of their official duties;
 - e. A court in which the child is convicted of a criminal offense for the purpose of a presentence report or other dispositional proceeding, or by officials of correctional facilities to which the child is detained or committed, or by the parole board, the governor, or the pardon advisory board, if one has been appointed, in considering the child's parole or discharge or in exercising supervision over the child;

²⁶⁰ N.D.A.G. 79-201 (Jan. 26 to John Zuger). This opinion was limited to "law enforcement" types of records that deal specifically with the investigation and detection of crime. Other records regarding the general administration of law enforcement agencies were unaffected by the opinion and continued to be open to the public. See N.D.A.G. 81-05 (Feb. 3 to F.C. Rohrich) (job applications).

²⁶¹ N.D.A.G. Letter to Donald Rudnick (June 16, 1992); N.D.A.G. Letter to Robert Alexander (Nov. 14, 1985); N.D.A.G. Letter to Brian Neugebauer (Jan. 31, 1983).

- f. The professional staff of the uniform crime victims compensation program when necessary for the discharge of its duties pursuant to chapter 54-23.4; and
 - g. A superintendent or principal of the school in which the child is currently enrolled or of a school in which the child wishes to enroll.
2. Notwithstanding that law enforcement records and files of a child alleged or found to be delinquent, unruly, or deprived are not open to public inspection, this section does not limit the release of general information that does not identify the identity of the child.

This section applies only to records held by law enforcement agencies, not school records.²⁶² "The lack of an ongoing investigation is not relevant to the statutory requirement that the records not be disclosed to the public."²⁶³ Rather, this exemption applies regardless of whether a record is active or inactive. As amended in 1995, this section authorizes the release of general information regarding a crime so long as the child whom the records concern is not identified. However, identifying information of a juvenile may be released for the purpose of apprehending a juvenile "who is alleged to have committed a delinquent act involving actual or threat of serious bodily injury that would constitute a felony if committed by an adult or who has escaped or left without authorization from a secure facility."²⁶⁴ Because counsel for a party to the proceeding has access to these records, this section also does not limit the information available for discovery in that proceeding.²⁶⁵ Sharing this information is also permitted between attorneys in the same county state's attorney's office.²⁶⁶

This section, as amended in 1997, is limited to files of children alleged or found to be delinquent, unruly, or deprived, and does not apply to all children or to files of other individuals that simply mention or concern a child.²⁶⁷ A record is not confidential under this section unless it has a connection with a charge or finding that a child is unruly, deprived, or delinquent.²⁶⁸

Other statutes provide additional protection to child witnesses or victims of crime:

In order to protect the child from possible trauma resulting from publicity, the name of the child victim or witness of a crime, except as specified in subsection 2, and identifying biographical information may not appear on the indictment or any other public record. Instead, a Jane Doe or Joe Doe designation must appear in all public records. Sealed confidential records containing the child's name and necessary

²⁶² N.D.A.G. 95-L-181 (July 31 to Larry Quast).

²⁶³ N.D.A.G. Letter to Rod Larson (June 23, 1989).

²⁶⁴ N.D.C.C. § 27-20-51.1.

²⁶⁵ See N.D.R. Crim. P. 16.

²⁶⁶ N.D.A.G. 99-L-126 (Dec. 9 to James Odegard).

²⁶⁷ See 1997 N.D. Sess. Laws ch. 138, § 3.

²⁶⁸ N.D.A.G. 2002-L-19 (Apr. 1 to Kenneth Dalstad); N.D.A.G. 2000-L-4 (Jan. 18 to Timothy Priebe).

biographical information must be kept in order to ensure that no defendant is charged twice.²⁶⁹

N.D.C.C. § 12.1-35-03(2). As amended in 1997, this section does not apply to traffic offenses or victims of a fire, or to child victims and witnesses who have died.²⁷⁰

In any criminal proceeding in which the defendant is charged with a violation of chapter 12.1-20 involving a child, the court, upon the motion of the prosecuting attorney, shall conduct a hearing to determine whether the testimony of and relating to a child may be closed to the public in order to protect the child's reputation.²⁷¹ Pursuant to N.D.C.C. § 12.1-35-05.2, the court must consider several criteria before closing the proceedings.

2. Criminal Intelligence and Investigative Information

The policy discussed in the Attorney General's 1979 opinion that weighed against the public's access to public information was the need for efficient operation of law enforcement agencies in the investigation and detection of crime. This policy is now preserved by the open records exemption in N.D.C.C. § 44-04-18.7:

1. Active criminal intelligence information and active criminal investigative information are not subject to section 44-04-18 and section 6 of article XI of the Constitution of North Dakota. A criminal justice agency shall maintain a list of all files containing active criminal intelligence and investigative information which have been in existence for more than one year. With respect to each file, the list must contain the file's number or other identifying characteristic and the date the file was established. The list required under this subsection is subject to section 44-04-18. Personal information of any person contained in an active or nonactive file is an exempt record as defined in subsection 5 of section 44-04-17.1.
2. "Criminal intelligence and investigative information" does not include:
 - a. Arrestee description, including name, date of birth, address, race, sex, physical description, and occupation of arrestee.
 - b. Facts concerning the arrest, including the cause of arrest and the name of the arresting officer.
 - c. Conviction information, including the name of any person convicted of a criminal offense.
 - d. Disposition of all warrants, including orders signed by a judge of any court commanding a law enforcement officer to arrest a particular person.

²⁶⁹ N.D.C.C. § 12.1-35-03(1).

²⁷⁰ See N.D.C.C. § 12.1-35-03(2); 1997 N.D. Sess. Laws ch. 138, §§ 1, 2; N.D.A.G. 97-O-1 (Nov. 10 to Bob Harvey and Patricia Burke).

²⁷¹ N.D.C.C. § 12.1-35-05.2.

- e. A chronological list of incidents, including initial offense report information showing the offense, date, time, general location, officer, and a brief summary of what occurred.
 - f. A crime summary, including a departmental summary of crimes reported and public calls for service by classification, nature, and number.
 - g. Radio log, including a chronological listing of the calls dispatched.
 - h. General registers, including jail booking information.
 - i. Arrestee photograph, if release will not adversely affect a criminal investigation.
3. "Criminal intelligence information" means information with respect to an identifiable person or group of persons collected by a criminal justice agency in an effort to anticipate, prevent, or monitor possible criminal activity. Criminal intelligence information must be considered "active" as long as it is related to intelligence gathering conducted with a reasonable good-faith belief it will lead to detection of ongoing or reasonably anticipated criminal activities. Criminal intelligence information also includes training materials and information obtained by a criminal justice agency regarding prospective criminal activities which impact officer safety until the information is publicly disclosed.
4. "Criminal investigative information" means information with respect to an identifiable person or group of persons compiled by a criminal justice agency in the course of conducting a criminal investigation of a specific act or omission, including information derived from laboratory tests, reports of investigators or informants, or any type of surveillance. Criminal investigative information must be considered "active" as long as it is related to an ongoing investigation that is continuing with a reasonable good-faith anticipation of securing an arrest or prosecution in the foreseeable future.
5. "Criminal justice agency" means any law enforcement agency or prosecutor. The term also includes any other unit of government charged by law with criminal law enforcement duties or having custody of criminal intelligence or investigative information for the purpose of assisting law enforcement agencies in the conduct of active criminal investigations or prosecutions.
6. "Personal information" means a person's medical records; motor vehicle operator's identification number; social security number; any credit, debit, or electronic fund transfer card number; and any financial account numbers.
7. A computerized index created by a criminal justice agency of names included in criminal files, whether active or inactive, is an exempt record.

8. Crime scene images of a victim of a homicide or sex crime or any image of a minor victim of any crime is an exempt record as defined in subsection 5 of section 44-04-17.1.²⁷²

This section was amended in 1997 to make the records exempt rather than confidential and thereby give law enforcement agencies discretion to disclose the records.²⁷³

The information in subsection five of this statute that is not made exempt under the statute is similar to the "offense report" or "police blotter" information that the Attorney General previously concluded was not exempt from the open records law.²⁷⁴ "Criminal investigative information" applies to information compiled by a criminal justice agency. An evidence log is one example of information compiled by a criminal justice agency and is therefore exempt.²⁷⁵ Information obtained under a search warrant is another example of "criminal investigative information".²⁷⁶

Criminal intelligence or investigative information is not exempt under this statute once it becomes inactive.²⁷⁷ Thus, this inactive information is subject to the open records law unless another exemption applies.²⁷⁸ The phrase "criminal investigative information" under this statute does not include the names of people involved in a traffic accident because release of the names does not indicate whether a criminal investigation is being conducted.²⁷⁹

3. Records of Law Enforcement and Correctional Employees

Another statute also promotes efficient law enforcement activities by protecting the safety of law enforcement personnel engaged in crime investigation and detection activities.

1. Any telephone number and the home address of a juvenile court director or probation officer, an employee of a law enforcement agency, employee of a state or local correctional facility, and an employee of the department of corrections and rehabilitation are confidential. Information contained in a personnel record of an employee of the department of corrections and rehabilitation may not be disclosed to an inmate in the legal custody of the department

²⁷² N.D.C.C. § 44-04-18.7.

²⁷³ See 1997 N.D. Sess. Laws ch. 381, § 10.

²⁷⁴ N.D.A.G. 79-201 (Jan. 26 to John Zuger); see also N.D.A.G. Letter to Stephen McLean (January 27, 1986).

²⁷⁵ N.D.A.G. 2005-O-13 (August 10 to the Grand Forks Police Department).

²⁷⁶ N.D.A.G. 98-F-09 (Apr. 9 to Kenneth Dalstad).

²⁷⁷ N.D.A.G. 2004-O-03 (Jan. 20 to Jamestown Police Department). Compare N.D.A.G. 2005-O-13 (August 10 to the Grand Forks Police Department)(criminal investigative information is active during prosecution of the case in court because ultimate guilt or innocence has not been determined).

²⁷⁸ N.D.A.G. 98-F-09 (Apr. 9 to Kenneth Dalstad).

²⁷⁹ N.D.A.G. 97-O-1 (Nov. 10 to Bob Harvey and Patricia Burke).

of corrections and rehabilitation confined in a jail, prison, or other correctional facility unless authorized by the director of the department of corrections and rehabilitation.

2. Records or other information that would reveal the identity, or endanger the life or physical well-being, of an undercover law enforcement officer is confidential. For purposes of this subsection, an "undercover law enforcement officer" means a full-time, salaried employee of a local or state law enforcement agency who acts surreptitiously or poses as someone other than a law enforcement officer while engaging in the investigation of a violation of law.
3. Any record containing the work schedule of employees of a law enforcement agency is exempt.²⁸⁰

4. Confidential Informants

The 1997 Legislative Assembly enacted a new provision affirming the authority of law enforcement officials to maintain the confidentiality of informants other than undercover law enforcement officers:

A law enforcement officer or prosecutor, within the scope of the employment of the officer or prosecutor, may provide assurances of confidentiality to a person providing information regarding violations of the law. Any information that would identify or provide a means of identifying a confidential informant, if the identity of the informant is not otherwise publicly known, is confidential and may be disclosed only as permitted by law.²⁸¹

5. Information Resulting From Child Abuse or Neglect Investigations

N.D.C.C. § 50-25.1-11 provides:

A report made under this chapter, as well as any other information obtained, is confidential and must be made available to:

1. A physician who has before him a child whom he reasonably suspects may have been abused or neglected.
2. A person who is authorized to place a child in protective custody and has before him a child whom he reasonably suspects may have been abused or neglected and the person requires the

²⁸⁰ N.D.C.C. § 44-04-18.3(1),(2), & (3).

²⁸¹ N.D.C.C. § 44-04-18.3(4).

information in order to determine whether to place the child in protective custody.

3. Authorized staff of the department and its authorized agents, children's advocacy centers, and appropriate state and local child protection team members, and citizen review committee members.
4. Any person who is the subject of the report; provided, however, that the identity of persons reporting or supplying information under this chapter is protected until the information is needed for use in an administrative proceeding arising out of the report.
5. Public officials and their authorized agents who require the information in connection with the discharge of their official duties.
6. A court, including an administrative hearing office, whenever the court determines that the information is necessary for the determination of an issue before the court.
7. A person engaged in a bona fide research purpose approved by the department's institutional review board; provided, however, that no individually identifiable information as defined in section 50-06-15 is made available to the researcher unless the information is absolutely essential to the research purpose and the department gives prior approval.
8. A person who is identified in subsection 1 of section 50-25.1-03, and who has made a report of suspected child abuse or neglect, if the child is likely to or continues to come before the reporter in the reporter's official or professional capacity.
9. Parents or a legally appointed guardian of a child who is suspected of being, or having been, abused or neglected, provided the identity of persons making reports or supplying information under this chapter is protected. Unless the information is confidential under section 44-04-18.7, when a decision is made under section 50-25.1-05.1 that services are required to provide for the protection and treatment of an abused or neglected child, the department shall make a good-faith effort to provide written notice of the decision to persons identified in this subsection. The department shall consider any known domestic violence when providing notification under this section.

Law enforcement officials would have access to these records under subsection five of this statute. Violating the confidentiality of these records is a class B misdemeanor.²⁸² This section does not prohibit a prosecutor from providing these reports to defense counsel as part of required discovery in criminal or juvenile court cases.²⁸³

²⁸² N.D.C.C. § 50-25.1-14.

²⁸³ N.D.A.G. 84-31 (Aug. 17 to Tom Slorby).

6. Criminal History Information

N.D.C.C. ch. 12-60 and North Dakota Administrative Code art. 10-13 govern the reporting, collecting, maintaining, and disseminating of criminal history record information.

"Criminal history record information" includes information collected by criminal justice agencies on individuals consisting of identifiable descriptions and notations of arrests, detentions, indictments, information, or other criminal charges, any dispositions arising therefrom, sentencing, correctional supervision, and release.²⁸⁴

The Bureau of Criminal Investigation (BCI) is the state central repository for this information.²⁸⁵ BCI and other criminal justice agencies are required to disclose criminal history record information to a criminal justice agency, a court, pursuant to a subpoena, or as otherwise required by law.²⁸⁶ Each local police department or county state's attorney's office is a "criminal justice agency,"²⁸⁷ but county social service boards are not.²⁸⁸ Courts and clerks of court also are not criminal justice agencies.²⁸⁹ Only BCI can provide a criminal history record to other parties.²⁹⁰ BCI can disseminate criminal history record information to other parties upon written request.²⁹¹ The request must contain certain information.²⁹² Only record information of a conviction, or of a reportable event occurring in the last three years that has not been purged or sealed, may be released.²⁹³

The restrictions on disclosure of "criminal history record information" as a compilation do not apply to releases by local law enforcement agencies of records of specific offenses which are used as source documents for compiling criminal history record information.²⁹⁴

7. Crimes against Children and Sex Offender Registration Information

Relevant and necessary conviction and registration information must be disclosed to the public by a law enforcement agency if the individual is a moderate or high risk and the agency determines that disclosure of the information is necessary for public protection. In addition, law enforcement agencies may release upon request conviction and

²⁸⁴ N.D.C.C. § 12-60-16.1(4).

²⁸⁵ N.D.C.C. § 12-60-07(3).

²⁸⁶ N.D.C.C. § 12-60-16.5.

²⁸⁷ N.D.A.G. 95-L-74 (Mar. 21 to Wayne Solberg).

²⁸⁸ N.D.A.G. 94-L-311 (Nov. 10 to Doug Mattson).

²⁸⁹ N.D.A.G. 99-L-71 (Aug. 6 to Wayne Stenehjem).

²⁹⁰ N.D.C.C. § 12-60-16.6.

²⁹¹ N.D.C.C. § 12-60-16.6(3).

²⁹² See N.D.C.C. § 12-60-16.6(3).

²⁹³ N.D.C.C. § 12-60-16.6.

²⁹⁴ N.D.A.G. 2000-L-99 (June 13 to Howard Swanson); N.D.A.G. 99-L-71 (Aug. 6 to Wayne Stenehjem).

registration information regarding low-risk, moderate-risk, or high-risk offenders.²⁹⁵ A law enforcement agency shall register juvenile offenders in the same manner as adult offenders and may release any relevant and necessary information on file if necessary to protect public health or safety.²⁹⁶

8. Reports of Student Alcohol and Drug Violations

Law enforcement records regarding an incident in which a student is believed to have violated certain statutes regarding alcohol or drugs must be provided to the principal of the school where the student is enrolled unless doing so would jeopardize a prolonged criminal investigation.²⁹⁷ The notice must be in writing and must be provided within two weeks after an incident occurs and the principal shall forward the notice to the school's chemical abuse preassessment team or support team.²⁹⁸

9. Notification of Serious Injury or Death

A law enforcement agency investigating a serious injury or death of any person is responsible for notifying the immediate family of the seriously injured or deceased person.²⁹⁹ The investigating agency may not release to the public the name of the seriously injured or deceased person until a member of the immediate family has been notified and given an opportunity to notify other immediate family members, or until twenty-four hours after positive identification of the person was made, whichever occurs first. "Immediate family" means "spouse, parent, child, sibling, or any person who regularly resides in the household of the seriously injured or deceased person."³⁰⁰

10. Accident Reports

Accident reports made by law enforcement officers are generally not privileged or confidential,³⁰¹ and therefore are subject to the open records law.³⁰² However, that portion of a law enforcement officer's accident report containing the officer's opinion regarding responsibility for the accident is confidential and may be disclosed by the investigating agency or the director of the North Dakota Department of Transportation upon payment of a \$5 fee only to a party to the accident, a party's legal representative, or the insurer of any party to the accident if that opinion is material to a determination of liability for the accident.³⁰³ "Accident reports made by persons involved in accidents or by garages" are confidential.³⁰⁴

²⁹⁵ N.D.C.C. § 12.1-32-15(13).

²⁹⁶ N.D.C.C. § 12.1-32-15(15).

²⁹⁷ N.D.C.C. § 15.1-24-05.

²⁹⁸ N.D.C.C. § 15.1-24-05(1)&(2).

²⁹⁹ N.D.C.C. § 39-08-10.1.

³⁰⁰ N.D.C.C. § 39-08-10.1(3).

³⁰¹ N.D.C.C. § 39-08-13(4).

³⁰² See N.D.A.G. 96-L-232 (Dec. 3 to J. Thomas Traynor).

³⁰³ N.D.C.C. § 39-08-13(4), (5).

³⁰⁴ N.D.C.C. § 39-08-14.

11. Domestic Violence Information

Generally, non-active, closed investigation files kept by law enforcement are open records.³⁰⁵ This includes closed files that contain complaints of domestic violence. If a law enforcement agency receives a request for a file related to allegations of domestic violence, it may redact any addresses, telephone numbers, or any identifying information that, if released, could reasonably be used to locate an alleged victim of domestic violence.³⁰⁶

³⁰⁵ See N.D.C.C. § 44-04-18.7(1).

³⁰⁶ N.D.C.C. § 44-04-18.20.

North Dakota Court Decisions Regarding Open Records

1. North Dakota Supreme Court Cases

Grand Forks Herald v. Lyons, 101 N.W.2d 543 (N.D. 1960).

The open records law does not apply to county court records. County courts are not “agencies of the state” as that phrase is used in the open records law. The purpose of the open records law is to make information available to the public relative to the spending of public monies and the handling of public business. What the Legislature was attempting to accomplish was to provide the public with the right and the means of informing itself of the conduct of the business in which the public has an interest, in order that the citizen and taxpayer might examine public records to determine whether public money is being properly spent, or for the purpose of bringing to the attention of the public irregularities in the handling of public matters. Applications for marriage licenses and issuance of such licenses are not records of the county court. Such records are subject to the open records law and are open to inspection provided such applications and licenses contain no information specifically made confidential by law.

State ex rel. Williston Herald, Inc. v. O’Connell, 151 N.W.2d 758 (N.D. 1967).

Judicial records, generally, are accessible to the public for any proper purpose. The public has a right to inspect records of judicial proceedings after such proceedings are completed and entered in the docket of the court. This right of inspection, however, is not unlimited. The court, in its discretion, may impound its files in a given case when justice so requires, and in that event may deny inspection thereof. Any right of inspection of the criminal records of a county court of increased jurisdiction is subject to reasonable rules and regulations regarding who may inspect the records and where and how such inspection may be made.

City of Grand Forks v. Grand Forks Herald, Inc., 307 N.W.2d 572 (N.D. 1981).

Municipal personnel files are public records subject to disclosure under the open records law. The term “records” as used in the open records law is unambiguous. The Legislature intended to give the term “records” an expansive meaning. Municipal personnel files are open for inspection equally to members of the public, which includes the news media. Public records are not limited to those records which are required by law to be kept and maintained. The use of the term “record” implies that a document of some official import be retained by the public officer or employee in the course of his public duties. Disclosure of the contents of a former city police chief’s personnel file did not constitute an impermissible invasion of the former city police chief’s privacy.

Forum Publishing Company v. City of Fargo, 391 N.W.2d 169 (N.D. 1986).

Job applications in the possession of a private consulting firm hired by the city to screen applicants for the position of chief of police are public records subject to the open records law. If the city had undertaken the task of screening applicants without hiring a private consulting firm, the job applications would clearly have been subject to the open records law. The purpose of the open records law would be thwarted if the court were to hold that documents so closely connected with public business but in the possession of an agent or independent contractor of the public entity were not public records.

Hovet v. Hebron Public School District, 419 N.W.2d 189 (N.D. 1988).

An implied exception to the open records law does not exist for a teacher's personnel file. The open records law provides that governmental records are to be open to the public except as otherwise specifically provided by law, and the Legislature has not specifically provided an exception for teacher personnel files. Allowing the public to view a teacher's personnel file would not violate the teacher's right to privacy. The federal right to privacy has not been recognized as applying to personnel records, and even if a right to privacy existed under the North Dakota Constitution, there would be no right to privacy in the personnel record of a person employed by a public agency.

Northern States Power Company v. North Dakota Public Service Commission, 502 N.W.2d 240 (N.D. 1993).

Price and volume data contained in a natural gas provider's filings with the Public Service Commission was not exempt from the open records law, although the data was a trade secret for purposes of N.D.C.C. ch. 47-25.1, the Uniform Trade Secrets Act. There is no specific, legislated exception to the open records law for public utility contracts that are required by law to be publicly filed with a regulatory agency, and such tariff filings are not exempt from disclosure as proceedings under N.D.C.C. ch. 28-32, the Administrative Agencies Practice Act. (But see amended N.D.C.C. § 44-04-18.4.)

Gosbee v. Bendish, 512 N.W.2d 450 (N.D. 1994).

An attorney's actions seeking access to a draft lease which was in the possession of county officials was moot. The attorney had been provided with a copy of the lease pursuant to the attorney's motion in the trial court.

North Dakota Commission on Medical Competency v. Racek, 527 N.W.2d 262 (N.D. 1995).

The North Dakota Commission on Medical Competency is an arm of the Board of Medical Examiners. Although all records of the North Dakota Commission on Medical Competency are confidential and exempt from the open records law under N.D.C.C. § 43-17.1-08, the records of the Board of Medical Examiners are not exempt and are open to the public under the open records law. (But see N.D.C.C. § 44-04-18.1(4).)

Adams County Record v. Greater North Dakota Association, 529 N.W.2d 830 (N.D. 1995).

There was no majority opinion in this case. The case addresses the application of the open records law to a private, nonprofit corporation which was alleged to have been supported by public funds. The open records law, which provides for inspection of records of organizations or agencies supported in whole or in part by public funds, or expending public funds, requires that public funds be used as “support” for the organization before inspection is required, but not every transfer of public funds to a private entity is support. “Support” means something other than a quid pro quo, or bargained-for exchange of money for identifiable and specific goods and services. Where membership dues result in a quid pro quo, in sufficiently identifiable quantities, there is not “support” under the open records law which would allow public inspection of records of a nongovernmental organization, but those dues which are for the general support of the organization constitute “support” for purposes of the open records law. “Records” subject to inspection under the open records law should be given an expansive meaning and the term is not limited to those records which are required by law to be kept and maintained; once it has been determined that an entity falls under a category of organization subject to the law, then by the plain language of the open records law, all records of the entity are open to inspection. Exceptions to the open records law must be specific and may not be implied. The policy underlying the open records law is to allow taxpayers to see how state funds are used.

Borr v. McKenzie County Public School District No. 1, 560 N.W.2d 213 (N.D. 1997).

A teacher’s right to an open and accurate personnel file was not abridged by a principal’s notations in a desk journal or daily planner concerning complaints that were immediately brought to the attention of the teacher, even though the notations were not immediately transferred verbatim to the teacher’s personnel file. Notations in a principal’s private diary regarding a teacher’s performance which were never discussed with the teacher would violate the statutes prohibiting a secret personnel file, if that record was later used at a nonrenewal hearing.

Toth v. Disciplinary Board of the Supreme Court of North Dakota, 562 N.W.2d 744 (N.D. 1997).

A settlement agreement between the State Board of Chiropractic Examiners, which is a state agency, and a chiropractor was an open record. A state agency cannot circumvent the open records law through a confidentiality clause in a settlement agreement.

Adams County Record v. Greater North Dakota Association, 564 N.W.2d 304 (N.D. 1997).

The trial court properly concluded as a question of fact that a quid pro quo existed under a binding unilateral contract where GNDA published Horizons magazine and the state in return paid \$30,000 annually to GNDA. A bargained-for exchange occurred when GNDA accepted the state's unilateral offer by publishing the magazine.

Robot Aided Manufacturing, Inc. v. North Dakota Department of Transportation, 589 N.W.2d 187 (N.D. 1999).

A law authorizing a specific fee for a compilation of information does not apply to the source documents used to create the compilation. Instead, the source documents are subject to the "reasonable fee" requirement in N.D.C.C. § 44-04-18. A public entity is not required to comply with a continuing request for records and can require separate, periodic requests.

2. North Dakota District Court Cases

Radig v. Conrad, No. 24668 (N.D. 4th Dist., October 26, 1977) (Burleigh Co.).

Records indicating a state employee's deductions for deferred compensation are not public records subject to the open records law. This information relates to private financial transactions in which the public has no legitimate interest; it does not relate to whether public funds are being properly expended. Making these records public would invade the right to privacy of the state employee.